密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

Entered as Second Class matter, May 1917, at the U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.

VOLUME XX　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, MARCH 25TH, 1922　　NUMBER 4

THE WEEKLY REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Formerly Millard's Review

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Publisher
C. F. REMER, Contributing Editor
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking
DON D. PATTERSON, Acting Editor and Business Manager
MARGARET C. POWELL, Local Editor and Women's Interests
PETER S. JOWE, Representative in Hankow, China
HIN WONG, Representative in South China, Canton.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs	121
Special Articles	
Sir Everard Fraser, K. C. M. G.	123
The Tien Ma Hui ..... C. F. Remer	124
The Emancipation of Chinese Women ..... H. K. T.	126
American Diplomatic Reorganization ..... J. B. P.	127
The Politics of China ..... Patrick John Moran	129
The Week in the Far East	131
Who's Who in China	138
Literary Department of Woman's Club Meets	142
Men and Events	144
News from North China	148
News from Central China	150
News Summary of the Week	155
What the Ships Carry Between America and China	158
New Books and Publications	
More Quotations on China ..... J. W. K.	159
Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China	160
The United States Court for China	vii

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS AN U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES. U. S. DOMESTIC MONEY ORDERS MAY BE USED FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

AMERICAN OFFICE
WORLD WIDE ADVERTISING CORPORATION
1 West 34th Street, New York City
Telephone: Fitz Roy 5111 :: Cable Ad.: Scholzem, N. Y.
Orders for advertisements and subscriptions in the United States may be placed through the New York Office.

THE CHINESE POLITICAL SITUATION has taken a change toward better and more tranquil conditions. There will be no armed conflict between Paotingfu and Mukden for the next few months. Tsao Jui, Civil Governor of Chihli, has made a trip to Manchuria, during which he has succeeded in removing ill-feeling on the part of General Chang Tso-ling towards General Wu Pei-fu and they have come to an arrangement for the solution of the Cabinet question. Prime Minister Liang Shih-yi will likely be allowed to resign, and General Pao Kwei-ching, as the present Minister of War, will be invited to form a new Cabinet. Most of the remaining Cabinet members will be retained. An effort will be made to elect a Parliament as early as possible. Negotiations with the South for the unification of the country will be continued until their completion. Both of the military headquarters are dissatisfied with the President, who is blamed for the recent Cabinet controversy. General Wu Pei-fu, who monopolized the public limelight for some time on account of his uncompromising attitude toward the Liang Cabinet and by his long denunciatory telegrams to Peking full of strong terms, has been receding to a position of unimportance. General Chang Tso-ling, in the eyes of the public, has re-established his claim to the dominating position he has been holding in North China. General Tsao Kun has been regarded as a successful mediator. General Wu Pei-fu's circular telegram, which has played no small part in appeasing the wrath of the Mukden War Lord, has been popularly considered as a huge joke. The tone of it is that of an unimportant militarist. Prior to the despatch of the telegram Wu was a military lion, but since the sending of it he has become a lamb. This is the picturesque comment of one Chinese editor, who has been closely following the developments in the complicated political situation.

THE circular telegram of General Wu of March 10, which has caused much attention on account of its great contrast with the previous messages on the Cabinet question, contains an interesting review of the relationship between Mukden and Paoting, between General Chang Tso-ling and General Tsao Kun, and also of the political situation as it is seen by military people. A translation of it is given below, inasmuch as the translation of the news agencies published in the daily press is far from accurate and, in fact is misrepresenting:

Since the present Cabinet question arose, all sorts of rumors have been flooding the country and causing consternation among the people. The daily papers have been full of reports that Chihli and Fengtien would soon engage in an armed conflict. Peace and order throughout the country may be endangered. The consequence would be serious should such a false atmosphere be allowed to remain uncorrected. I have found it necessary to clearly define the attitude which I have been taking towards the Cabinet question and to show that my attitude has been confined within definite bounds. The formation of a Cabinet by Liang Shih-yi and the diplomatic policy which he once tried to pursue as Prime Minister are two different things. From the very beginning, both General Chang Tso-ling and General Tsao Kun agreed to the President's nomination of Mr. Liang to be the head of the Cabinet. In doing this they hoped that Mr. Liang's administration might get the country out of the present deplorable state of affairs and bring North and South China into unification. Unexpectedly it was discovered later that Mr. Liang, influenced by selfishness, was not carrying out a straightforward policy towards certain diplomatic questions. For this reason I began to attack him just as the whole country rose against him. It was not the formation of the Cabinet by Mr. Liang that I opposed. It is well known to the public that I have been obedient to Marshal Tsao Kun. In my relations with Marshal Chang Tso-ling, I must say that I have always maintained a like attitude. Once one is willing to remain obedient to them it is unlikely that one would do anything against their wishes, and much less would oppose them. In any republican country the Parliament is always empowered to impeach the Cabinet for any maladministration. At the same time the people are entitled to have their protests heard. In the present case, Mr. Liang in dealing with a certain diplomatic question, pursued a policy which was against the will of the nation. At such a critical time, even if I had been a common citizen, I would have raised my voice and joined with others in a protest. Some people have suspected me of having an ulterior motive in attacking Mr. Liang. Then do the people in the different provinces, who have also attacked Mr. Liang's policy, have an ulterior motive? It is indeed a mistake to interpretemy attitude towards Mr. Liang as having a bearing on the relations between Chihli and Fengtien. Since 1916, the country has remained disunited. China's foundation is being shaken. For the last few years she has been on the verge of destruction. It is, however, very fortunate that due to the patriotic service rendered by Marshal Chang Tso-ling and Marshal Tsao Kun, who were mainly responsible for the preservation of peace and order in Northeastern China, and that by the Tuchuns of the Yangtse Valley, who have been keeping Southwestern China free from disturbance, China has still been able to exist as a nation. Their names will go down in Chinese history as patriots and will be respected by the coming generations like those of Chen Ping and Chow Pai who, disregarded their personal enemity, worked hand in hand and saved the dynasty of Han from the usurpation by the family of Lu, and those of Li Po and Ling Hsiang-ju, who were at first enemies and later shook hands in order to save their country from being conquered. The present situation in China is by far more serious than that of the Han and Chow dynasties mentioned in the foregoing. Even mutual cooperation has failed to put the country in order, and how can we have time to quarrel among ourselves? Speaking of the personal relations between Marshal Tsao and Marshal Chang, they used to be soldiers in the same camp, and they are now related by the betrothal of their children. There has never been any difference of opinion between them. It is a known fact that some of the generals under Marshal Chang used to be under Marshal Tsao and vice versa. Normally there is the distinction of Mukden and Chihli as two factions, but in reality there is no boundary to divide them. The foregoing reasons are sufficient to remove misunderstandings and to prove that the prevalent rumors are groundless. Men with the common sense, I believe, can never be influenced by unfounded rumors, and I feel sure that neither the people in Fengtien nor those in Chihli would fall into the trap."

GENERAL Wu's telegram has terminated the Cabinet dispute for the time being. He has lost much of his previous popularity by this move. General Tsao must have done much persuading in getting from the Loyang War Lord this message, which, according to one report, was drafted at Paotingfu. What the future has in store for the leading military men of North China no one can tell with any degree of certainty. Following the settlement of the Cabinet question, the dangerous problem of the Parliamentary election will have to be tackled and it is a powder magazine the explosion of which, if care be not taken, may shatter whatever little foundation the republican regime may have laid. President Hsu will still have one month and a half to serve. Who is going to succeed him upon the expiration of his term? This question must soon be settled. It can be settled only by a new Parliament. Hence the importance of the Parliamentary election after the settlement of the Cabinet question, which is on the way to a final disposal.

THE HOUSE OF PEERS of Japan has declared open war against Bolshevism, that most elusive term, subtle in its working and impossible in its definition, by the passing of a measure designed to bring to brook those persons inciting movements against the established order. The bill is named the "Government Anti-Bolshevik Bill," by a recent *Reuter Pacific* dispatch from Tokyo, which gives the following summary of its substance:

Art. I.—Those who have either done or induced others to do what is calculated to disturb the national constitution will be punished by imprisonment with labor or detention, for a period not exceeding seven years. The same punishment will be inflicted on those who yield to such instigation.

Art. II.—Those who, with the object of practising propagating or instigating the offense mentioned in the preceding article organise associations, hold public meetings, or start demonstrative movements, will be subject to either imprisonment or detention for a period not exceeding ten years.

Art. III. Those who, by riot, violence, persecution, or other similar means, either propagate or assist to propagate what is calculated to revolutionize the organic system of existing society, will be sentenced to imprisonment or detention for a period not exceeding five years.

Art. IV. Attempts at the perpetration of the offences mentioned in Articles I and III also will be punished.

Art. V. Those who prepare for the perpetration of the offences mentioned in Art. I and III will be punished with imprisonment or detention for a period not exceeding 3 years.

Art. VI. The present Act will be applied to those who have either given or received money, or other facilities, with the object of consummating the offences mentioned in the first three articles.

Art. VII. The punishment of those who have committed the offences mentioned in the preceding six articles, but have surrendered before detection by the authorities, will be either exempted or mitigated.

Art. VIII. The present Act will be applied to those who commit the offences mentioned outside the Japanese Empire.

THIS measure is evidently the reply of the military party, now in control of the affairs of Japan, to the liberal element of the country, which has become more and more articulate within the past six months and whose following has been increasing rapidly. It is the guillotine of the Liberals and their views; a warning that enough is enough and too much will be punished. There are striking phrases in the summary, if this may be taken as representing even the spirit of the measure. Article one begins with the clause, "those who have either done or induced others to do what is calculated to disturb the national constitution." Again in article three occurs the statement, "what is calculated to revolutionize the organic system of existing society." Further enlightenment as to what is meant by the "organic system" and "existing society" might aid in understanding the purposes of the bill in its entirety. Concluding the measure not only seeks to control its subjects within its own territorial limits but also extends the possibilities of punishment to those who commit the offenses mentioned "outside the Japanese Empire;" presumably Japanese subjects, although this clause would work admirably in the occupied territory in Siberia and in the leased territory of Manchuria with subjects other than those of Japanese citizenship. This "sedition" measure is comparable to those of other nations of several centuries past and coupled with the extremely severe press laws of Japan assure the military party that agitators, even of a liberal character, and editors are now well within the reach of the arm of the law and will always be overshadowed by the fear of punishment.

THE "Government Anti-Bolshevik Bill" should confirm, even in the minds of those who have in the past doubted the truth of such a statement, the existence of a liberal, and perhaps democratic, element in Japan who are not entirely satisfied with the swashbuckling, plundering and medievally imperial policies of the controlling military party. It is an indication that there has been a change of heart on the part of some of the Japanese people and an enlightenment such as destroyed the "divine right" of kings in the Western world. The measure, however, goes further since it is a public acknowledgement on the part of the government, as it is now constituted, that it is unable to convince and control this liberal growth in any manner other than that of the infliction of imprisonment. It places the liberal leaders and those who listen to them and are convinced all in the same category. This may be the last stand of the militarists, since evidences of their growing unpopularity and the weakening of their ranks by the deaths of a number of the old Genro are not lacking. Observers and students of Far Eastern affairs and international relations have often made the assertion that the most graceful and the easiest solution of the many tangles in this section of the world would be an internal political change in Japan. This internal political change is evidently closer at hand than has been hitherto supposed. An increase in education, individual initiative, and in contact with Western nations and peoples is having its effect and the power of Mikadoism is evidently waning. Strangely enough, as has been cited by John S. Cook, in *Japan's Army Problem*, published in a recent issue of the *Review*, much of this enlightenment has come from the Japanese occupation of Siberia, where the staunch defenders of imperialism have avowedly sought to stem the tide of Bolshevism, and later liberalism. Japan is unquestionably passing through, or just entering into, a period filled with grave significance. The successful dominance of the liberal element may solve those problems that have hitherto necessitated treaties and conferences.

Sir Everard Fraser, K. C. M. G.

STANDING in the forefront of those foreigners who have given their life service to the interests of their country in and to the development of a closer relationship between China and the Western world, the passing of Sir Everard Fraser, Consul-general for Great Britain at Shanghai, on Monday night, March 20, deprives the foreign community of Shanghai and the British community of China of one of its staunchest pillars. His record of service was without a blemish and those who knew him only slightly were filled with the deepest admiration for him both as a man and as an official.

The details of the official career and an appreciation of the man himself are reproduced here as taken from the *North China Daily News:*

"Sir Everard Duncan Home Fraser was born at Portobello, near Edinburgh, on February 27, 1859, and was the son of Lieut. Col. R. W. Fraser B. N. I. He was educated at Aberdeen, and it is interesting to recall that one of his schoolfellows was another brilliant member of the Consular service in China, Sir Alexander Hosie, who retired a few years ago. Mr. Coombe, the present Consul at Kiukiang, was also educated in the same school. Sir Everard began his official career in March, 1880, when, at the age of 21, he entered the service by competive examination, and he has thus spent forty-two years in the service of his country. He became Acting Consul at Foochow in 1886, and at Kiukiang in 1889, and after being promoted to the rank of 2nd Assistant in July of the latter year, was acting Consul-General at Ichang from June, 1889 until January, 1891. He then went to Chemulpo as Acting Vice-Consul, and in the following year was transferred to Chungking, where he was Acting-Consul for two years. He was promoted to be 1st Assistant on December 1, 1893, and from December, 1895 to October 19, 1897 was Vice-Consul at Canton, acting as Consul for the greater part of that period. In September 1897 he was appointed Vice-Consul at Pagoda Island, and in May, 1899 Consul at Chingkiang. He then went to Foochow as Acting Consul, and whilst there received the distincton of C. M. G. After being Acting-Consul General at Hankow from January, 1900 until May, 1901 he became Consul-General at the same port, and in January, 1911 was transferred to Shanghai. He received the Coronation medal in 1911, and was made a K. C. M. G. on June 14, 1912.

"From this formal statement of Sir Everard's career, it will be seen that he has successively occupied all the more important positions in the service, and that he has done so with distinction and success the deference paid to his judgement in affairs of special importance, and the affection and esteem in which his colleagues learned to regard him, very amply testify. Probably the most interesting periods of his work were those spent at Hankow, during the Boxer trouble, and at Shanghai. It was whilst at Hankow that he became intimately acquainted with the famous Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, a remarkable friendship springing up between the men. Already at that time Sir Everard had come under notice as a Chinese scholar of no mean calibre, and if the learned Viceroy was not actually his teacher, he was certainly much interested in Sir Everard's Chinese studies. As is well known, Sir Everard was one of the few foreign officials able to draft his own despatches in Chinese, these being written by himself and forwarded with but slight correction. His knowledge of Chinese history and his rare insight into Chinese character, served him well in the many difficult situations which confront a foreign official, and that he performed his duties most ably and with justice and discretion is shown by the popularity he enjoyed among Chinese of all classes.

"As for Sir Everard's service in Shanghai, the whole British community is fully aware of the debt it owes to their late Consul for the ability he has displayed in a difficult situation and success with which he has presided over all their affairs. Probably no man of similar rank and official authority has paid less regard to the shows of office. Sir

Everard was a most unassuming man, with a kindly word for all and a fine talent for courtesy and consideration. His period of service here exceeded that of any of his predecessors. He was appointed on January 20, 1911, and thus, as we recently had occasion to point out, on February 24 of this year had filled the post for 4,054 days. Many of these were strenuous days indeed, with numerous problems arising out of the troubles of the times demanding to be dealt with, and we do not think it can be said that Sir Everard acted with anything but outstanding ability. He had a very high sense of the duties devolving upon him and, as his attitude during the war showed, a very stern sense of the responsibilities attaching to membership of the British Empire. We have heard it said that Sir Everard was one of the first British residents in Shanghai fully to realize the significance of the war as it affected us in Shanghai, and there can be little doubt that the strenuous duties which he was called upon to perform in those days, coupled with the anxieties of the time, went far to undermine his health.

As leader of the British community in Shanghai, and as the guardian of British interests, the name of Sir Everard Fraser must long be remembered as that of a man whose personality and whose actions all went to the maintenance of a high tradition. He was a great supporter of all social movements and most of the British societies here had the benefit of his mature advice in the capacity of president or chairman. Sir Everard was a great student, and some of his hours of leisure were occupied in the writing of articles which appeared occasionally in the *North China Daily News* under the signature of the Greek capital letter "Phi," the authorship of these articles, with their great charm and sense of humour, being easily recognizable by those who knew Sir Everard personally.

Commenting editorially the *North China Daily News* writes:

"To say that Sir Everard Fraser is deeply regretted is to expressly very poorly the feeling occasioned by his death. He was a very noble representative of his race; one whose friendship was an honor; who had the power of calling out all the best in those who came in contact with him, by the sheer virtue and example of his splendid character; and to him in truth, if anyone, might be app'ied Hamlet's of quoted tribute: 'He was a man, take him for all in all, we shall not look upon his like again.'"

The funeral services were conducted from the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on the afternoon of Thursday, March 23, by Dean Symons. The internment took place shortly afterward at the Bubbling Well Cemetery, where the officers and men from H. M. Navy and of the internatlonal units of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps participated in the final honors to the dead.

The Tien Ma Hui

BY C. F. REMER

THE title, being interpreted, means the Society of the Heavenly Horse, the English name of which is the Pegasus Society. It started life some two and a half years ago with a membership of six. These six were men who had studied Western art and who were determined to make the attempt to bring together the Chinese artists of Shanghai who knew and practised the art of the West. Mr. King Lin, one of the founders, is a graduate of the Higher Art College of Tokio and is now an art student in Paris.

The present membership of the society is twenty-two, twelve of whom are active members. The society has a club house on Tong Hsia Road where meetings are held for the discussion of art and, no doubt, for the lighter pleasures of the palate.

The public has two opportunities a year to become acquainted with the Pegasus Society, the occasions when exhibitions are held. The last exhibit took place on the 17th, 18th and 19th of this month in the rooms of the Shanghai Commercial College on Avenue Joffre, a place better known to the public under its old name of The International Institute. These exhibitions are of two kinds of art, Chinese art, called "national art" and Western art, called "European art." Advertisements appear in the newspapers calling upon artists to submit their work, a board of censors is appointed to decide as to whether the pictures submitted are worthy of a place and after the work of the censors has been completed the pictures are hung and the public invited to come and see them.

This year the censors for national art were: Madam Woo Hung Fong, Mr. Wong I-ting and Mr. Woo Tsung zeu. For European art the censors were: Mr. Wong Tsi-yuen, Mr. Waung Yah-zung and Mr. H. S. Liu.

The semi-annual exhibit is a chance for the aspiring artist to achieve membership in the society and to receive the decoration of the Flying Horse. It brings out the work of the censors as well and it provides, altogether, a fine opportunity of seeing what is being done by the live artists of Shanghai.

There are some who cannot be aroused to any interest in a Chinese object of art that dates from a time later than the Ming dynasty. They are usually timid souls who desire to have the approval of time placed upon their feeble judgments. A more robust observer asks for the artist of today and for an opportunity to judge the artistic of today.

The exhibit of last week was uneven, as it could not help being since it brought together the work of those who have not yet achieved a place among the artists and of those who are secure enough in their positions to be trusted to serve as censors. Among the pictures of the candidates was that of Miss Kau Pah by herself, a picture of a young lady in a red gown, with a lively look in her eye.

There was, in the first room, a picture that caused the bewildered observer to rub his eyes. It was, on first appearance, a Chinese landscape with mist-covered hills and a mountain stream. But on examination the stream was found to be different from the streams of the old Chinese masters. It was painted from a definite point of view and it gave to the bottom of the picture the look of a Western water color. As the eye traveled up the picture it passed from the photographic quality characteristic of Western art to the multitudinous viewpoint of the Chinese landscape painter. The picture was pleasing to the eye, but it stood out as a new thing and left some doubt as to whether a combination of Chinese and Western art can be successfully made. The member who explained things said that this combination had been made consciously, that it was recognized by visitors as a new thing and that the picture was popular with the public. The artist is Mr. Hu Ching Hsee.

Of the pictures by members there were many of still life done in the fashion of the student, as well as a variety of other subjects. A picture that should have been called "Reflections" rather than "Shadows" was, perhaps, the best. It is the work of Mr. Li Siang whose work is somewhat uneven, In "Reflections" he presents in a graceful manner. that seems to have been learned from the modern French, a pond in a Chinese garden with springtime branches and the pleasant sweep of a Chinese roof mirrored among the lotus leaves. There was a touch of perfection about the picture which made it stand out in contrast to other work of the same man.

It is the more mature work of the censors that roused the greatest interest, however, and of these two stand out. It must not be supposed that there

was no fine work by the other censors. The water-colors of Mr. Waung Yah-zung, especially "The Temple of the God of War" and those by Mr. Wong Tsi-yoen are of considerable importance and Madame Wu's flowers are always good. The first of the two outstanding artists is Mr. Wong I-ting, compradore of a large steamship company, banker, devout Buddhist and philanthropist as well as artist. Mr. Wong's work is entirely in the Chinese style, and he has the gift of doing real pictures. His portrait of himself is an excellent example of restrained presentation of the essentials only. Another picture by Mr. Wong was as fine as anything to be seen among the "national" pictures. It was done in brilliant red and consisted of a god with bristling whiskers, his hand upon what seemed to be a knife and two bats upon whom the god had fixed his eye. The red god, we were told, is Chung Jui, king of the devils. He seems to be a useful citizen since his duty is to keep the devils from doing all the evil they have it in their hearts to contrive. The two bats may be insubordinate devils of a lesser degree being brought to time by the royal glance. In any case, Mr. Wong has made a fine study in red and has put a sense of life and power into the few lines of the red king with his unruly red whiskers.

Among the censors who exhibited Western art Mr. H. S. Liu, the second of the two outstanding artists, deserves to be known. Mr. Liu is a young man some twenty-seven years of age, a native of Changchow in Kiangsu province. He is a man of great energy. He has founded a college of fine arts and his enthusiasm has inspired an art magazine. He has traveled in Japan. The first of his pictures to be seen as one made the rounds was a startling tree. The second was one that deserves publicity as an artist's presentation of life. It was a faithful representation of the front of one of Shanghai's great amusement palaces. The glaring lights were represented by daubs of paint that stood out from the canvas; below the lights there was the semi-darkness of one of Shanghai's streets at night. The ricksha coolie, the gentleman, the singing girl and the lady were all there. The picture was faithfully done without comment, but one suspected that behind the brush strokes there lurked a touch of derision.

Mr. Liu had two pictures that seemed to present things in a romantic manner. They were a city on a hill and "The Palace Gate." This second picture showed the endless golden roofs of the Peking palaces behind and beyond two trees flecked with light and shadow. A picture of the main courtyard of the Imperial City in Peking and another of the Chien Men were the most ambitious attempts to present the grandeur of Peking. Both were marred by the color of sky that Mr. Liu seems to insist upon. It looks satisfactory enough as sky but no one has ever seen sky of just the blueness that Mr. Liu presents. The picture of the Imperial City is, perhaps, the more satisfactory of the two. It shows the fine sweep of the golden roof, the marble bridges and the red walls in a perfection of coloring and composition. The roofs of Peking have the genuine swing, which has become an exaggerated roll in Japan and a flippant curl in southern China and Mr. Liu has painted the roof of his great gateway with an apparent appreciation of this. The title of this picture is "Such is Life." It seemed the comment of a wit as well as an artist. *Sic transit gloria mnndi*, thought most visitors. But it seems that the title was chosen to express a less ambitious truth. It was a cold day when the finishing touches were put upon the picture; it was hard on the fingers and on the temper. Having done his task, Mr. Liu is said to have picked this title to show that to the artist such things are all in the day's work.

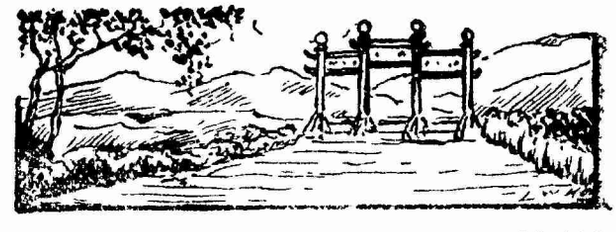
Mr. Liu's finest picture is probably the one that was hung beside "Such is Life." It is an autumn sunset done with a fine handling of light and shade. Sky and earth, the whole canvas seemed filled with a diffused and scattered sunshine. It was a pleasant picture to look at, with its glowing yellows and browns, but it did not have the interest for the foreign observer that was found in the portrayal of scenes unmistakably Chinese.

There was a portrait of Mr. Liu by a brother artist on exhibition. It showed a pleasant young man with an energetic look. There was another portrait of him by himself, this seems to be the fashion with the Chinese artists of Shanghai. This second picture shows Mr. Liu in an aspect less bland. He has a look of exasperated originality upon his face.

Both Mr. Liu and Mr. Wong I-ting are full-fledged members of the Pegasus Society. It would be both pleasant and profitable to get Professor Osvald Siren, who was in Shanghai recently, and these two gentlemen into the rooms of the Pegasus Society on Tong Hsia Road and let the discussion take its course. It would be enlightening except for the fact that neither Mr. Liu nor Mr. Wong can speak English and Professor Siren cannot speak Chinese.

This lingual difficulty prepares the way for the most important thing to be said about the recent exhibition of the Pegasus Society. Art in the form of painting has all languages at its command. It is the true international tongue. Money or some form of art other than painting is its only possible rival. Not only is painting a truly international language, but it is a language in which each of the civilized peoples of the world has said what it deemed most worth saying. When a Chinese stands before a Western painting he does not need to consult a dictionary and question his own knowledge of English. He may not understand but the picture is there in its completeness to be understood. And a foreigner before a Chinese painting is in the same fortunate position. He may not grasp the meaning but he does not have the feeling that the meaning is in hiding behind defiant Chinese characters. International understanding might be promoted by giving the people of each of the great nations the chance to see at least some of each other's great pictures. Shanghai might well make a beginning by creating an art gallery. When it does a picture of two by Mr. Liu ought to find a place there.

The members of the Pegasus Society believe that this season's exhibition was the best they have been able to offer the public so far. If the next one is an improvement on this the Society deserves more attention than it has been given. Unless you believe with Mr. J. O P. Bland that everything was beautiful in China's past and that nothing is worth while in China's present, go to the next exhibition of the Heavenly Horse Society, take an open mind with you, and form your own conclusions, for, as has been said you don't need a dictionary to understand painting.



The Emancipation of Chinese Women

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

A HEATED controversy over the expediency of the employment of waitresses in Chinese tea houses, according to information received here, is now proceeding at Canton, one of the most progressive cities in China. General Chen Chiung-ming, Military and Civil Governor of Kwangtung, has questioned the wisdom of allowing young women to work in amusement places largely patronized by men of low social standing and with depraved minds. Being convinced of the soundness of his view, he has issued an order prohibiting the engagement by any tea house of waitresses and woman laborers in other forms in his province.

General Chen's order has started a controversy of a social nature, which is proving of greater interest to the masses than the Cabinet controversy between Chihli and Fengtien. The popular tendency of the moment is drifting towards the emphasis of efforts at a solution of the present social problems and the accentuation of indifference to the political questions. Little does the public care today about the personnel of the Prime Minister and Cabinet members, the issue of the dispute between General Chang Tso-ling and General Wu Pei-fu, and the possibility of President Hsu Shih-chang's resignation. The news as to whether General Chen's order prohibiting the tea houses to employ waitresses will be rescinded holds out more interest than the news as to whether there will be a Cabinet reorganization.

Consternation was created by the Governor's order. Several tea houses like *I Tseng*, *Yuan Hung*, *I Sin*, *Hsing Yieh*, and *Fu Nan* were closed by the lack of helpers. After a temporary suspense of business, they were reopened with the former waitresses functioning in other capacities such as house cleaners and tea makers in order to evade the order. The police were too shrewd to allow this. Forthwith they arrested their owners and imposed upon them a heavy fine. The matter came to the knowledge of members of the United Women's Association, an influential body at Canton, and a special meeting was called to consider the most suitable action to be taken,

Two hundred members, coming from the rich and influential families of the city, were present at the meeting. Their discussion rambled over a wide field, from the right of women to be engaged in any and every form of all the honorable vocations to the urgency of their immediate emancipation from the primitive yoke of the man to which their ancestors submissively yielded It was a most animated discussion. There was no dissenting voice. Finally a delegation of able and versatile speakers was chosen to wait upon the Governor and demand an explanation of his order and the arrest of the owners of the tea houses by the police.

The dispute over the right of women to work in the tea houses as waitresses, house cleaners and tea makers, would not have deserved so much public attention had it not been for the support given to the stand of the United Women's Association by the wives of those who are prominent either socially or politically and who are moulding the public opinion in South China on many questions of the day and whose leadership in social reform is acknowledged even in North China. Either the wives of these leaders are reflecting the views of their husbands or they have differed with their husbands on this particular social question From the sociological view point both alternatives are interesting.

Among those who are supporting the claim of the United Women's Association to the right of women to work in the tea houses are: the wives of Wang Ching-wei, former Minister of Foreign Affairs at Canton, a distinguished Chinese scholar, and now chief secretary to Dr Sun Yat-sen; of Hsu Chien, former Vice-Minister of Justice under the administration of the late President Yuan Shih-kai, former editor of the *Social Welfare*, a leading daily at Tientsin, and now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Canton; of General Liao Chung-kai, former General Staff Chief to the Tutuh of Kwangtung during first Revolution, and at the present time an important secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen; and of Chow Hai-ping, and Hung Hsiang-chen, whose opinion in the Southern government is carrying much weight.

Miss Wu Chu-mei and Miss Teng Wui-fang, who are recognized as leaders of the fair sex in Kwangtung in all matters pertaining to social regeneration, are also backing the movement to secure the right for women to work in the tea houses. They are the first women counsellors to the Municipal Administration of Canton, and have been entrusted with the duty of looking after the welfare of their sisters. They are eloquent as well as highly educated. They are well qualified to lead in the movement for the emancipation of women. Through their active participation in the fight to obtain women suffrage last year their names have become known to the public. Public recognition of them as female leaders gives them a prestige.

All of these important presonages in the community attached their signatures to the petition of the United Women's Association urging the restoration of the right of women to work in the tea houses. The petition was presented to the Governor at three o'clock on the afternoon of February 22, three hours after the special meeting. Miss Wu Chu-mei gave her verbal support to the demand. In explanation of the petition, she said that financial independence must precede the independence of women and that their services as waitresses in the tea houses is a vocation, and enables them to live independent. She then requested the Governor to rescind the order.

The reply of the Governor appeared as reasonable as the explanation of Miss Wu was plausible. Governor Chen stated that he had always advocated the adoption of certain vocations by the fair sex.

"We belong to the new class," he added, "and are therefore different from the conservatives of the country. At the beginning when the tea houses first employed women as waitresses, I did not object. Later, a great scandal was abroad, and society commenced to attack the practice. In my endeavor to uphold the integrity and chastity of women, I could not but prohibit the employment of waitresses. While there are many other vocations which women can pursue why do you insist upon becoming waitresses?"

The query of the Governor produced a lengthy reply from Miss Teng Wei-fang, whose eloquence even surpassed that of Miss Wu, She said:

"I am a counsellor to the Municipal Administration, and am directly responsible for the woe and weal of the woman population of the city. By virtue of my position, I am in duty bound to come here together with the waitresses and ask you to allow them to pursue the available vocations."

After having set forth her duty and obligation to her sisters by way of introducing the subject, she proceeded further to lecture to the Governor by giving a simile:

"A bank was robbed, and the police, instead of trying to catch the robbers and recover the lost silver, reproached the bank for hoarding a large amount of bullion. Patronizers of the tea houses, as a parallel case, abused the women who served as waitresses, and the police, instead of chastising them, arrested the owners of the tea houses, and thereby indirectly brought hardship upon their woman employees through the loss of work.

"Furthermore, the constitution of the Republic contains no provision prohibiting women from the pursuit of this particular matter. Unexpectedly the Public Welfare Bureau has disobeyed the law of the land. The bureau must have received erroneous information regarding the waitresses; otherwise, its action could not be excused. Those who have been opposing the employment by the tea houses of women have been circulating the most wild reports and have even gone as far as to insinuate that women of questionable character had joined the tea houses. Law demands direct and circumstantial evidence to prove their charge, but no evidence has been offered. Under the circumstances their charge falls flat.

"Admitting that some bad women have joined the tea houses, there is nothing wrong about it. They have reformed and want to earn an honest living. What they have done is praiseworthy. Now that they are denied the means of livelihood they may return to their former life which is highly detrimental to society. I strongly urge the Governor to withdraw the order if you do not wish to make the model government in Kwangtung a laughing-stock. If the waitresses are not quickly reinstated in their former positions during the first lunar month, they may not be able to get any work for the whole of the year according to the Chinese custom."

The Governor replied that there are a number of vocations which are suitable to women in this province such as knitting, ticket collecting on the railway, and the like. He hoped that some day the shops would employ women as helpers. But he still insisted on the women keeping away from questionable professions. In conclusion he asked them to form a labor union for women so that they might be able to extend the sphere of their activities. Before the interview was over, the two woman counsellors diverted the conversation to the seeking of the Governor's support for their girls' school. This was the way of the woman. The Governor promised to contribute money to the school, and the representatives of the association promised to return in a few days with a subscription book.

The following is the gist of the petition signed by the wives of the influential officials and prominent leaders at Canton urging the rescinding of the order prohibiting the employment by the tea houses of woman attendants:

"Men and women are equal. Both of them can pursue all kinds of vocations. Woman laborers in Kwangtung have become quite numerous. Men have combined themselves in a move against them. The consequence is detrimental to the women working in tea houses and wine shops. On account of the conservative custom of a thousand years' standing, women formerly did not enjoy equality, and could not receive the same amount of education as men did. As a result they could not be independent financially. Now they have awakened to the necessity of making their own living. Having done so, they have refused to be fed, and have sallied forth to seek employment. Some of them have gone to the tea houses or wine shops to work. What they are doing is certainly commendable.

"No question of chastity is involved in this deviation from the old path. But it is not the fault of woman laborers if there should be debased men who try to insult them and make fun of them. They are too weak physically to fight with them. We have reported these circumstances to Your Excellency. Your Excellency in a statement replied to the effect that women should choose the clean professions, that the conduct of depraved persons towards the waitresses in the tea houses or the wine shops would constitute a great obstacle to the early emancipation of women, that the Governor, in his efforts to keep society clean and maintain the integrity of women, feels constrained to prohibit the women from working in those places of amusement and urges them to be engaged in other vocations.

"In reply, we beg to point out that it is our right to labor in order to support ourselves and our self-support is beneficial to society. In our opinion there can be no distinction between clean and unclean labor or high-class or low-class labor. Such a distinction would cause a revolution. Besides there is no standard whereby certain vocations can be judged as clean. Is the work of preparing tea unclean? If it is unclean, it will be equally unclean for men. What Your Excellency should do is to punish those men who are trying to debase women. Your Excellency's attempt to deprive women of their work in order to give no chance to the men of evil intent to corrupt the morality of society will be conductivet ono good. Even if there were bad women working in the tea houses or the wine shops, the utmost Your Excellency should do is to have them dismissed, or to have the Public Welfare Bureau arrest and punish them. We have not yet heard of the disbandment of one whole division of troops should some bad soldiers be found in that division?

"If the attendance of men by women in public houses were injurious to society, the same would be true in the case of attendance of women by men. The world was not created for men only, who alone could not accomplish anything. Such being the case, women have equally a place in the universe. Since there is equality for men and women both should have the freedom of selecting their own vocations without interference from the authorities."

The latest information from Canton indicates that the efforts of the United Women's Association are not yet successful and that the Governor of Kwangtung is still adhering to his original view. A definite solution of this controversy of human interest will have a far-reaching effect. It may be remembered that last summer one of the night gardens at Tientsin introduced waitresses into a tea house and that upon the objection of the conservative element of the population they were dismissed.

American Diplomatic Reorganization

A LEGISLATIVE measure, designed to reorganize and coordinate the diplomatic functions of the United States of America, was introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. John Jacob Rogers, Congressman from Massachusetts, on January 31. While containing some new features, the bill is chiefly designed to bring together into one measure a number of regulations and Congressional enactments which have been passed at various times in the past. Since the measure contains a number of provisions affecting the American diplomatic and consular services in China, as well as the United States Court for China, it is printed in full herewith, the chief purpose being to enable American citizens residing in China, who are chiefly concerned, to become familiar with the proposed bill and to make suggestions for further changes or amendments should same be considered necessary. One suggestion which has already been made, to raise the status of the American Legation in Peking to that of an Embassy, was discused in the *Review* several months ago. Any suggestions which Americans residing in China, may desire to make in connection with the bill, should be made direct to members of the House and Senate, as well as to the Secretary of State. The title of the bill is "H. R. 10213, Union Calendar No. 233."

In Mr. Rogers, report which accompanied the measure, he called attention to the fact that the laws

relating to the foreign intercourse of the United States have not been assembled or codified since the Revised Statutes nearly fifty years ago, and that the chief purpose of the present bill is to modernize the basic laws relating to the foreign affairs of the United States. The measure, as originally introduced, reads:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of American in Congress assembled, That section 1675 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1675. Ambassadors to the countries herein named shall be entitled to compensation at the rate of $17,500 per annum: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Russia, Spain, Turkey, and appropriations for this purpose are hereby authorized.

"Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary shall hereafter be graded and classified as follows, with the annual salaries of each class herein at the rate affixed thereto:

"Ministers, class one, not exceeding three in number, $12,000 per annum; minister, class two, not exceeding thirty in number, $10,000 per annum; and appropriations for the salaries of both classes of ministers are hereby authorized.

"That hereafter all appointments of ministers shall be by commission to a class and not by commission to any particular post, and such officers shall be assigned to posts and transferred from one post to another by order to the President as the interests of the service may require: *Provided*, That the salaries of $12,000 and $10,000 which have been or may be appropriated for ministers shall be available for ministers now receiving such salaries who may be recommissioned as ministers of class one and class two, respectively, or for persons promoted to the rank of minister from the lower grades of the Diplomatic and Consular Service, or from minister, class two, to minister, class one.

"No salary appropriated for any ambassador or minister shall be paid to any official receiving any other salary from the United States Government.

"A commissioner appointed to act in any country shall be entitled to receive 75 per centum of the amount of salary received by the last ambassador or minister accredited to that country, or in the absence of previous diplomatic representation, to 75 per centum of the salary of a minister of class two; and charges d'affaires so appointed shall be entitled to receive the same salary as a commissioner: *Provided*, That any diplomatic or consular officer may be designated to act as commissioner without loss of class or salary, and when so designated shall, if his salary is less than the salary of a commissioner as herein provided, be entitled to receive, in addition to his diplomatic and consular salary, compensation equal to the difference between such salary and that of a commissioner."

Sec. 2. That section 1676 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1676. That the President shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a minister resident and consul general to Liberia whose salary shall be at the rate of $5,000 per year, and an agent and consul general at Tangier and at Cairo, respectively, whose salary shall be at the rate of $7,500 per annum each."

Sec. 3. That the President shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint as secretary and as assistant secretary of embassy or legation in each of the following countries persons proficient in the use of the language thereof, who shall be citizens of the United States, and who shall bear titles and receive compensation as follows:

Japanese secretary of embassy to Japan, $5,500; Chinese secretary of legation to China, $5,500; Turkish secretary of embassy to Turkey, $5,500; Japanese assistant secretary of embassy to Japan, $4,000; Chinese assistant secretary of legation to China, $4,000; Turkish assistant secretary of embassy to Turkey, $4,000; and the said offices are hereby established.

Sec. 4. That no money shall be expended from appropriations for clerks at embassies and legations for the employment of persons hereafter appointed who are not citizens of the United States.

Sec. 5. That sections 1677, 1678, 1679, 1682, 1683, 1686, 1693, and 1696 of the Revised Statutes are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. That the President shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint interpreters as follows:

One interpreter to legation and consulate general to Persia, $2,500 per annum; one interpreter to legation and consulate general to Bangkok, Siam, $2,500 per annum; and also to allow at his discretion a sum not exceeding the rate of $500 in any one year to any one embassy, legation, or any other diplomatic mission or consulate where no interpreter is regularly employed, for expenses of interpretation. And the offices herein mentioned are hereby established.

Sec. 7. That the President shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to appoint student interpreters, who shall be citizens of the United States, and who shall be assigned to the embassies and legations in the Oriental countries, and whose duties it shall be to study the languages of such countries with a view to supplying interpreters to embassies, legations, and other diplomatic missions and consulates:

To China, not exceeding ten in number, $1,500 per annum each; to Japan, not exceeding six in number, $1,500 per annum each; to Turkey, not exceeding four in number, $1,500 per annum each; and such offices are hereby established: *Provided*, That the method of selecting such student interpreters shall be nonpartisan: *Provided further*, That upon receiving such appointment each student interpreter shall sign an agreement to continue in the service as an interpreter so long as his services may be required within a period of five years.

Sec. 8. That annual allowances for the rent of quarters and for the payment of the cost of tuition of student interpreters shall be made from such appropriations as may be provided therefor by Congress, which are hereby authorized.

Sec. 9. That section 1748 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1748. That the President is authorized to provide, at the public expense, all such stationery, blanks, records, and other books, seals, presses, flags flagpoles, signs, and also for rent, repairs of buildings, postage, telegrams and cablegrams, furniture, furnishings, fixtures and equipment, repairs and materials for repairs, supplies, typewriters, including exchange of same, fuel and illuminants freight, express, drayage, and customs charges, local transportation, newspapers and periodicals (foreign and domestic), and payment in advance therefor, printing and binding, printing in the Department of State, statistics, taxes and rates, traveling and other expenses incidental thereto, loss on bills of exchange to and from embassies, legations, and other diplomatic missions and consulates, including such loss on bills of exchange to officers of the United States Court for China, compensation of Chinese writers, kavasses, guards, dragomans, porters, interpreters, dispatch agents, translators, messengers, and such other miscellaneous expenses as the President may think necessary for the several embassies, legations, and other diplomatic missions and consulates in the transaction of their business, and appropriations for such purposes are hereby authorized."

Sec. 10 That the Secretary of State is authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to pay the itemized and verified statements of the actual and necessary expenses of transportation and subsistence of diplomatic and consular officers and clerks in embassies, legations, other diplomatic missions and consulates, and their families and effects in going to and returning from their posts, or when traveling under orders of the Secretary of State, but not including any expense incurred in connection with leaves of absence; and appropriations for such purposes are hereby authorized,

Sec. 11. That the President is authorized, at the public expense, to make appropriate awards in the acknowledgment of the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American seamen or citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe at sea; and appropriations for such purposes are hereby authorized.

Sec. 12. That the President shall defray, out of public funds, the expenses of transporting the remains of diplomatic and consular officers of the United States, including consular assistants and clerks, who have died or who may die abroad, or in transit, while in the discharge of their official duties, to their former homes in this country for interment, and for the ordinary and necessary expenses of such interment at their posts or at home; and appropriations for such purposes are hereby authorized.

Sec. 13. That the Secretary of State is authorized, out of any appropriations made by Congress for that purpose, to make annual or periodical contributions toward the support of foreign hospitals, seamen's missions, and other institutions of like nature, upon the assurance and with the understanding that suffering American seamen and citizens of the United States shall be admitted to the full privileges of such institutions; and appropriations for such purposes are hereby authorized.

Sec. 14. That the participation of the United States in all international commissions, congresses, conferences,

conventions, and other like institutions of an internationa character to which the United States is or may become a party, or in the work of which the United States may associate itself as an adhering member, is hereby placed under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of State, and appropriations, within the limits fixed by Congress, are hereby authorized for the annual dues, quotas, and other necessary expenses incidental to such participation: *Provided however*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to modify or repeal the provision in the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1913 (Thirty-seventh United States Statutes at Large, page 912), requiring that the Executive shall not extend or accept any invitation to participate in any international congress, conference, or like event without first having specific authority of law to do so.

The following are included among such authorized and established international objects:

Pan American Union, $100,000; International Commission on Annual Tables of Constants, and so forth, $500; Bureau of Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of International Arbitration, $4,000; International Railway Congress, $400; International Sanitary Bureau, $11,500; United States Section of the Inter-American High Commission, $25,000; International Research Council, $2,658; International Hydrographic Bureau, $3,860; International Prison Commission, $2,550.

Sec. 15. That section 4122 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amend so as to read as follows:

"The President is authorized to pay out of such appropriiations as may be made therefor by Congress, the making of which is hereby authorized, the actual expense of the rent and maintenance of suitable buildings in foreign countries for the incarceration of American convicts and those declared insane by the United States Court for China or by consular courts, and the salaries and wages of keepers of the same and the care and transportation of prisoners and insane persons"

Sec. 16 That for the purpose of affording relief and protection the laws relating to seamen on foreign voyages shall apply to seamen on voyages between the United States and any territory or possession thereof or between any territory or possession of the United States and any other territory or possession thereof, or from any foreign country any territory or possession of the United States; for this purpose such officers of the United States as may be designated by the President shall be substituted for consular officers in foreign ports.

Sec. 17. That section 1695 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows.

"The President is authorized to define the extent of country to be embraced within any consulate, and to proivde for the appointment of vice consuls and consular agents therein, in such manner and under such regulations as he shall deem proper."

Sec 18. That whenever any diplomatic or consular officer dies in a foreign country in the discharge of his duties, leaving a widow or minor child or children actually dependent upon his salary for their suport, the Secretary of State may in his discretion recommend the payment to such widow or minor child or children of an allowance not exceeding one year's salary at the rate at which such officer was receiving compensation at the time of his decease, and appropriation for this purpose are hereby authorized.

Sec 19. That there shall be in the Department of State an Undersecretary of State, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall be entitled to a salary of $7,500 a year; a private secretary to the Undersecretary of State at a salary of $2,000 a year; a lithographer at a salary of $1,400 a year; a chauffeur to the Secretary of State at a salary of $1,080 a year; and charwomen in such number as the Congress may authorize, each of whom shall receive a salary of $240 a year.

Sec. 20. That the Secretary of State is authorized to maintain passport bureaus at New York, New York; San Francisco, California; Chicago, Illinois; Seattle, Washington; and New Orleans, Louisiana; and to pay salaries and expenses of maintenance of said bureaus, including rent where office quarters are not available in buildings owned by the Government, out of such moneys as the Congress may appropriate for that purpose.

Sec 21. That the Secretary of State is authorized out of any money appropriated for that purpose to pay for stationery, furniture, fixtures, typewriters, including exchange of the same, repairs and material for repairs, books, maps, periodicals (domestic and foreign), miscellaneous expenses, including maintenance and repair of a motor-propelled passenger vehicle to be used only for official purposes, automobile mail wagons, including repair and exchange of same, street car fare not exceeding $150, rent of buildings in the District of Columbia for storage and garage, and other items of necessary expense not included in the foregoing; and appropriations for such purposes are hereby authorized.

Sec. 22. That offices and salaries of officers and employees of the United States engaged upon work in connection with foreign intercourse and of officers and employees in the Department of State for which specific appropriations have been made for the fiscal year 1922, are, except as modified in this Act, hereby established and shall continue from year to year to the extent that they shall be appropriated for by Congress.

Sec. 23. That the limit of cost for the acquisition of land and buildings in Paris, France, to be used as the American embassy, fixed at $150,000 by an Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June 30. 1922," approved March 2, 1921, is hereby increased to $300,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and an additional appropriation of $150,000 for this purpose is hereby authorized.

Sec 24. That there is authorized to be appropriated, as a matter of grace and without reference to the question of liability therefor, to the Government of Japan, $5,000 for the benefit and consolation of the family of Torahachi Uratake, a Japanese subject killed on November 25, 1915, at Schofield Barracks, as set forth in the letter from the Acting Secretary of War dated February 19, 1916, and printed as House Document Numbered 785, Sixty-fourth Congress, first session.

Sec. 25. That section 6 of the Act of June 30, 1906 (Thirty-fourth Statutes, page 816), be amended by adding at the end of the section the following:

"The Secretary of State shall exercise general supervision and direction over the district attorney as to the manner of discharging his duties, and the district attorney, the marshal, and the clerk shall report to the Secretary of State an account of their official proceedings and of the state and condition of their respective offices at such time and in such manner as the Secretary of State may direct.

"Whenever it appears to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State that by reason of absence from the jurisdiction, disqualification, or other inability to act on the part of the district attorney, the marshal, or the clerk the functions of said officers are not being properly discharged the Secretary of State may designate an attorney admitted to practice before the United States Court for China to act temporarily in the place of the district attorney and may likewise designate persons to act temporarily in the place of the marshal and of the clerk until the said Secretary of State shall find the temporary disability to be ended. The compensation of such temporary officials shall be fixed by the Secretary of State and paid from the appropriation for court expenses."

J. B. P.

Washington, D. C. February 8, 1922.

The Politics of China

BY PATRICK JOHN MORAN

IT would be a difficult problem to imagine the Far East from Saghalien to Batavia free from piquant and spicy comments and interludes on politics, domestic and international. China without its arm chair diplomats would be like a pie crust without its shortening. Life would loose its zest, there would be no Holy Grail to be "crusaded" for conversationally, and the role of the adviser would be reduced to grandmotherly wisdom concerning health and the deplorable condition of Shanghai society—the latter comparison, however, is somewhat inapt. But China must have its political troubles and intrigues for the enjoyment of both the foreigner and the native.

Politics in China might aptly be divided geologically into stratas. The most fruitful and productive strata naturally is that of the city of Peking, where mysterious whisperings give rise to overnight unifications, loans of astounding millions and concessions that will stagger the world of finance. Peking lives for and by politics. The majority of the foreigners resident in to city are either official or unofficial advisers to some branch or personage of the Chinese government and if conversation would save a nation

China would have long ago taken first rank in the list of world powers. Peking is the home of those seers, those political astrologers, who read in the murmerings of the wind, and the occasional cross-eyed smile of the constellations the future of the Republic of China. Politics is the business of Peking and the patron of the famous Washington pork barrel would turn green with admiration at the manner in which appointments are bought and sold, made and unmade. The journalists of Peking are of every complexion from the self-avowed anarchists, whose hazy definitions are in keeping with the unsettled state of their surroundings, to the staunch old swashbuckling monarchists, who long for the return of the empire with its Ringling Brothers grand entry, gold and tinsel.

Again there is the commercial strata of Shanghai, that city which is neither of China nor yet of the West, in which its inhabitants will vow they have the advantage of being on the outside looking in. They are the proud possessors of a ringside seat at the Chinese battle royal, so to speak. Shanghai takes a cynical view of the whole affair with the exception of those who are "close to" the political refugees and connivers, who find foreign soil more suitable to their needs and foreign protected air more beneficial to their lungs. Shanghai scorns politics, yet discusses it. Big business is the city's main *forte* and that is made evident when a question of surtaxes on railway freights, mail or similar conveniences becomes irksome Then Shanghai throws off its condescending air and let's out a howl that is permitted to reverberate around the Legation quarter in Peking.

The strata of Shanghai, however, must not be taken to be a prinicipal formation but only a substrata. Canton ranks with Peking in the matter of politics and the game is played their more in accordance with Western rules, the name of the Western political Hoyle might be added here but the identity of that individual is so elusive—unless it is Lloyd George or Mayor Hylan. Canton is constitutional, belligerently so. Canton has thrown out the gaming houses and has been innoculated with the reform spirit. Sun Yat-sen is out to save China from ignomy, and foreigners and Cantonese as well have laid several stacks of blue chips on his being able to do so.

Visitors to Canton run into the same influences that cause the sawdust to be kicked up on the long trail of a Billy Sunday meeting. They leave the port converted to commission government for the Chinese cities and constitutional rule for the nation of China.

Hankow has a strata that is peculiarly its own The Hankow strata is a most lucrative one from the standpoint of some of the militarists of China, who seem to have found there the goose that lays the golden eggin the chambers of commerce of the district and in the other revenue producing areas. If Hankow may be called the Chicago of China than it is perhaps safe to dub Wu Pei-fu, its Mayor Bill Thompson, since both seem to have somewhat the some methods and the same ends in view.

But the above descriptions are applicable only to the ranks of the observers and to those of the journalists and politicians. Politics in China itself is the "whatisit" Barnum made so famous. There is that inherent in the institution that makes it possible to write that "owing to the various currents and cross currents of political thought and feeling, it is hardly possible to accurately estimate or clearly outline the situation."

Politics in China is something to write home about both because of the sense of personal satisfaction it gives the writer to play that delightfully human role of the interpreter and because of the inability of the "folks" to understand just who Wu Pei-fu, Chang Tso-ling, and Tsao Kun are and whether or not China is a republic, a group of self-governing provinces or a bunch of states stuck together without more or less inefficient adhesive tape.

There is the delectable element of the Christmas spirit about politics in China. One can go to bed at night calm and collected in the thought that that last after dinner conference has settled once and for all the great problem of the Oriental Republic only to wake in the morning to find that a safety valve has popped off in some new direction in such a manner as to completely alter the case. One day there are the "omnious rumblings that denote almost certainly an armed conflict between the leading factions of the nation and a further upheaval in the now most complicated domestic situation," and the next "a neatly effected compromise and a receding movement with no loss of face" may have entirely settled the situation. It has been said that the average American is a thrill seeker and if so immersion in the politics of China should provide a thrill a day.

The fundamentals of the Chinese political movements are difficult to ascertain, one often wonders if there are any fundamentals except those bearing on their face the portrait of Yuan Shih-kai. Logical conclusions cannot be made or predictions reached unless two or three premises are introduced and a dozen or so final statements induced or deduced. There is no Baedecker to Chinese political thought and action.

In financial matters the politics of China is of that type which has been branded "pryamiding." Ponzi, the wizard of Boston financial circles for a short time, attempted to perform the every day duties of the Minister of Finance of the Chinese government and got a long term in the penitentiary for his enterprise. Some how and from some source, hitherto untapped, or coming back for more, the Peking government gets its money. A study of its methods might be productive of individual gain—but again there is the object lesson of Ponzi.

International politics in China are a trifle more subdued due to the more discreet workings of those on the outside but there is always the dopester who advises his confidants to watch a certain power or group of powers who are about to stage a move that will entirely change the entire political complexion of the Far East. China is going to be made the goat for another concession or admission, or some benevolent nation is going to tell another less charitable power just where to get off. The war mongers, who wear verbal shoulder straps in time of peace and join the movement to give "comfort and moral aid to the boys" in time of war, are continually predic ing the approach of a conflagration that will outdo the Western front and will involve even more nations than did the war just past. Political facts in the Far East and in China are like statistics they can be made to support any statement or assertion.

Following politics in China is more like riding on a modern American merry-go-round where the dapper steeds go up and down as well as around. Even the optimistic loose their Pollyanna outlook at times and border on despair. The cynics find more food for cynicism and those on a more even plane come to the attitude of "oh, what's the use." Arm chair diplomats arrive at the conclusion that a certain politician is the "biggest crook unhung" only to change to an opinion some months later that "he is the ideal man for the

place, the only one with sufficient grounding and strength of character to pull the situation out of the fire."

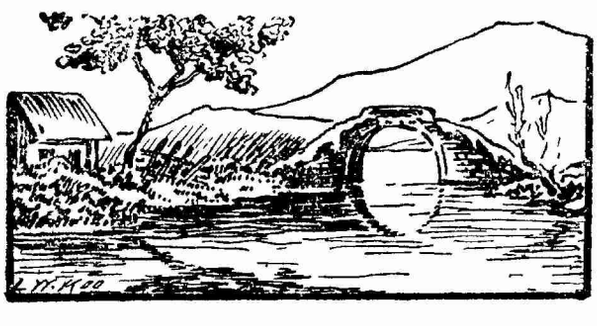
There are the hopers for China who hope against hope, those of the crusading spirit who want to get in and "do something," those political adventurers who would like to have a hand in the game—the more peaceful counterparts of the soldier of fortune who revere Machievalli instead of Napoleon or Cortez,—those who dislike the Chinese, those who see in Japan the salvation of the Far East and those who believe that the latter island should be made made the happy hunting ground for TNT. Disbanding the Chinese army is another pleasant coversational pastime, one in which the conversers can build railways, operate motor truck lines, bring the people in closer touch one with another-despite the hundred or so dialects,—stretch telephone lines from the Summer Palace in Peking to the palace of the Great Lama of Thibet, and make innumerable fortunes all within the space of two or three hours.

But politics in China grows tiresome at times and one wishes that there were organized parties who would call themselves Liberals, Conservatives, Laborites, Democrats, Republicans or what not. Instead of all the confusing intrigues and threatening telegrams, one would only have to follow leisurely and lacadaisically the campaign speeches of the second or fourth years. One could say "I'm a Liberal" and that would settle the whole matter. The more patriotic could go to the party rallies and sleep either audibly or discreetly just as they chose.

While not so picturesque this method would be less hard on the nerves and the emotions of the observer. The ruling parties could adopt the methods of the West, where when a reformer is needed he is nominated and given enough rope in the right direction to bring up a howl from the people for a conservative and a reactionist. There is enough waste of words under the present system in China to write several party platforms or to outline several group pronouncements. There are enough candidates among the leading militarists to make things fairly interesting. Again there would be enough boodle and swag to go around, if indications in the West may be believed. There is enough activity to give real impetus to ward-heeling and party organization. Money wasted in rifles and ammunition could be utilized in cigars, cards and banners, as well as newspaper advertising.

Present military levies could be reformed under the head of campaign expenses and the chambers of commerce would probably take a greater interest and say less then they do at the present time. There are all kinds of modern adaptations that could be made without any great change in existing institutions, ones that would simplify matters so much for us foreigners particularly.

After all, though, politics in China is Chinese politics and will have to be taken as such.



The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Thursday, March 16, to Wednesday, March 22.)

Pekings financial and Cabinet troubles, the proceedings of the Japanese Diet, and similar matters have shared with equal importance the news schedules of the week under review. No developments of any startling notice have been made and an even tenor has been generally maintained.

The situation in Peking is that of jockeying for positions. Indications are present that the hitherto points of disagreement between Chang Tso-ling and Wu Pei-fu will be dropped. This move has followed a visit of Tsao Jui, Civil Governor of Chihli, and brother of Tsao Kun, the Military Governor of the Province and the nominal head of the faction bearing the provincial name, to Mukden to talk with Chang Tso-ling.

Shortly before the indicated compromise President Hsu and Minister of Foreign Affairs Yen had indicated that they would both resign within the period of a week unless matters were settled between the two parties. General Wu Pei-fu, apparently as part of the settlement, issued a circular telegram outlining his position and denying any malice toward General Chang Tso-ling (this telegram is reproduced in full in the editorial columns of this issue).

As a part of the arrangement for the piecing up of present differences, the President has sent an urgent telegram, a *Reuter* dispatch records, to all officials requesting the completion of an election of a new Parliament without further delay. The *Reuter* report continues:

> President Hsu then points out that the President of the Republic of China is elected for five years. He has now served three and a half years, having thus another year and a half to complete his term. If a new Parliament is not elected a President cannot be appointed in accordance with consitutional methods.
>
> According to unofficial reports this circular telegram was inspired by the report that a suggestion has been made at the Mukden Conference to restore the Old Parliament, the remnants of which are functioning at Canton. The restoration of this body would practically annual the election of President Hsu and probably lead to the early election of another President.
>
> This report regarding to Old Parliament is generally accepted in unofficial circles and quoted as an indication of the comprehensive character of the negotiations in the North, and a growing opposition to President Hsu. Here again the silence of General Wu Pei-fu hitherto has made it impossible to estimate the actual strength of the contending factions. According to the followers of the President cordial relations exist between their chief and General Wu. This statement, however, is largely discounted by the publication of a circular telegram from General Wu Pei-fu dated March 10.

Pao Kwei-ching, Minister of War, who is now in Mukden, is mentioned as being assured of the appointment as Premier to succeed Liang Shih-yi, the latter's leave having been extended another twenty days. Pao is said to be *persona grata* to all of the factions. There is much speculation as to the men who will form the Cabinet under General Pao, the most of the rumors being circulated with regard to Yeh Kung-cho as Minister of Communications. Reports have it that he will be retained and still others are to the effect that he will pass out with the resignation of Liang. The *Chung Mei* Service is the authority for the statement that Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to Great Britain, has asked for permission to return to Peking on leave and that the report is current that he will be asked to form a Cabinet on his arrival. This Cabinet, the report

continues, would have Dr. Alfred Sze as it Minister of Foreign Affairs, with Dr. W. W. Yen, the present incumbent being sent to the United States as Minister there. There seems to be no basis of fact for the report, the service adds.

Chang Hu, former Minister of Finance, who is at present a guest of General Chang Tso-ling at Mukden, has denied the charges of misappropriation and misuse of the funds of the government treasury made by Tung Kang, acting Minister of Justice. Tung Kang, however, stands firm in his accusations but is being attacked from many sides. It is understood that General Chang Tso-ling and Governor Tsao Jui are shielding Chang Hu. Tung in being backed by Wu Pei-fu and by Liu Chen-hua, Civil Governor of Shansi.

The financial condition of the government continues to grow worse, according to the Peking correspondent of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, who writes:

"No improvement in the immediate furure for government finance is in sight and the situation is growing more stringent than ever. Chang Hu was forced to sell a portion of the $96,000,000 bond issue before leaving office to meet pressing needs but now that the issue is virtually cancelled the government is in the same plight it was before. Payment of the police and military of Peking is again in arrears and this is a dangerous matter. I understand that the financial authorities are now seeking a method of issuing another portion of these bonds although it is difficult to imagine how they can do so legitimately or to imagine any bank accepting them as security. The government has just wired certain provinces demanding the immediate remittance of government revenue as follows: Shantung $350,000; Honan. $280,000; Kiangsu, $1,350,000 and Chekiang, $700,000. It is more than likely, however, that the provinces have already spent the money.

Japan, according to a Peking dispatch, will withdraw her troops from the Shantung Railway on May 20, at which time they will be replaced by Chinese soldiers and the first step toward the realization of the settlement made at the Washington Conference will be made. Dr. C. T. Wang of Shanghai has definitely accepted the post as director of the return on the behalf of the Peking government and Tang Tsai-cheng, councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Shih Lu-peng, commissioner of foreign affairs in Shantung, and Chow Chia-yien, former Vice-Minister of Agriculture, have been nominated as a committee to assist.

A lighter note has been injected into the Peking amosphere by the announcement of the engagement, of the Boy Emperor. A *Chung Mei* report gives the following facts regarding the statement:

Official information in regard to the betrothal of the young ex-Emperor, Hsuan Tung, has been given to the Government in a note from the head official of the Imperial Manchu Household. The note states that the Emperor Hsuan Tung of the Ching Dynasty has definitely selected as his wife the daughter of Jung Yuan, expectant Taotai of the old regime and a well-known Manchu official.

Unofficial information gives the date of the marriage as November and also the fact that the youthful emperor has also selected a secondary wife, or *fei* consort. The latter choice, also made by the emperor himself instead of by the imperial household, is the daughter of Tuan Hsu and the niece of the well-known official of the Manchus, Tuan Fang. Tuan Fang was one-time Viceroy of Szechuan and again of Canton under the Ching rule and was a member of the commission sent abroad by the imperial government to study constitutional government in the countries of Europe. The choice of the daughter of a little known official for his first wife rather than the niece of the well-known Tuan Fang, is generally held to be that Hsuan Tung, who selected his wife and secondary consort from the pictures of twelve girls that

AN EASILY UNDERSTOOD BANK STATEMENT

The AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION

SHANGHAI

STATEMENT OF JANUARY 1st, 1922

THE BANK OWES

To Depositors (Total deposits on above date)	$2,449,818.19
To Note-holders (Total A. O. B. C. bank notes outstanding) ...	318,230.00
To Customers (For accrued interest, etc.)	13,297.49
TOTAL LIABILITIES OF THE BANK	**$2,781,345.68**

The careful banker always has the repayment of these obligations in mind and arranges his assets accordingly.

To meet these obligations, the Bank has

(1) SPECIAL CASH RESERVE	318,230.00
Deposited in Shanghai banks against notes in circulation—basis of dollar for dollar.	
(2) REGULAR CASH RESERVE	712,510.12
Kept in our vaults and on deposit in local banks—payable on demand.	
(3) COMMERCIAL PAPER AND DEMAND LOANS ...	505,875.68
Cashable in one day.	
(4) STOCKS AND BONDS	3,686.47
Immediately saleable.	
(5) LOANS AND DISCOUNTS	1,195,961.98
Secured by collateral worth on the average 1½ times the amount lent and maturing in less than three months.	
(6) REAL ESTATE AND OTHER ASSETS	459,070.16
(7) FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	16,364.09
TOTAL TO MEET INDEBTEDNESS	**$3,211,698.50**
THIS LEAVES A SURPLUS OF	$430,352.82
Which represents the investment of the Stockholders in the bank and is a margin of safety which guarantees the security of the depositors' funds.	

The above listed resources do not include the item of GOODWILL which nevertheless is one of our most valued assets. While no monetary value is assigned to this factor in the foregoing statement, it is largely upon this element—gained we believe by four years' sincere effort to render a friendly, personal banking service—that we base our expectation for the continued growth of the bank.

Your Best Friend

ASIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY — EVERLASTING AS THE HIMALAYAS — INCORPORATED

HARD as it seems, there's a good deal of truth in the saying that the best friend in the world is money in your pocket. It is the one thing that is as faithful as a dog.

AS a medium for saving money and as an investment furnishing protection to the family, life insurance stands alone. As the safeguard of millions of homes it spreads its wings of protection over untold numbers of fathers and mothers and children. Millions have found life insurance indispensable in the hour of trouble.

THIS Company, charteted and operating under strict American insurance laws, offers an unparalleled opportunity for the protection of your family. Our honest policy contracts, reasonable rates, ample paid-up capital and surplus, and conservative management all combine to serve your best interests.

Full information gladly given on request.

ASIA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Operating under American Charter.
Main Office: 15 Nanking Road Shanghai.
Agencies in principal cities throughout China.

ASIA DEVELOPMENT CO., LIMITED.

亞洲建業公司

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

SHANGHAI, CHINA
3 Canton Road, 6th floor
Tel: Central 6316

CONSTRUCTORS OF—

Railways, Port Developments, Electric Railways, Tramlines, Buildings, Industrial Plants, Power Plants, Waterworks, Bridges, Foundations and general developments of all kinds.

were given him, was greatly attracted by the personal beauty of his future wife.

Various costly presents have already been dispatched to his two fiances and yesterday they received personal notes from the emperor himself. Work is progressing upon the various decorations and buildings necessary for the wedding ceremonies.

Little has been added to the talk of an alliance between Mukden and Canton, except that Chang Tso-ling has denied any formal agreement and has announced that he merely discussed plans for the unification of the country with Dr. C. C. Wu.

Conflicting reports are being circulated with regard to the movements of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, commander in chief of the Southern army. The province of Hunan is on the fence with both Sun and Wu Pei-fu looking for the assistance of the military governor Chao Heng-ti. It is expected that he will be forced to join the side that can bring the most pressure to bear An *Eastern* News Agency report from Hankow quotes a Changsha telegram on March 13 to the effect that Sun Yat-sen is advancing northward from Kueiling after having made General Chao Heng-ti, civil governor of Hunan.

The Chinese press in the North has reported that a conference is being held in Chunking with representatives of Kweichow, Yunnan, Szechuen, Hunan, and Shensi provinces present An outline of the alliance which is expected to come from this conference is given by the *Chung Mei* Service thus:

(1) For their mutual interest, protection, and co-operation, the provinces of Kweichow, Yunnan, Szechuan, Hunan, and Shensi are bound by this alliance. On no occasion will any of them disobey the letter and spirit of this agreement.

(2) The five provinces of the alliance are bound to assist in the punitive expedition against the North and further agree not to effect any changes before the mutual declaration of the abolition of the alliance is signed.

(3) All the troops of the five provinces will be placed under the command of Commander-in-chief, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Orders issued by him for the mobilization of troops shall be obeyed without delay.

(4) The alliance shall be abolished as soon as the North and the South are united and the success of the expedition achieved.

Sun Yat-sen's army is reported as being attacked from the rear by troops under General Tang Chi-yao, one of the two military leaders contending for the position of Tuchun in Yunnan. The fighting referred to in a Peking *Reuter* dispatch of March 17 is that taking place between the troops of General Ku Ping-chun, the present Tuchun, who is forming a part of the rear guard of the Sun Yat-sen army, and those of General Tang. The latter is said by this report to be meeting with success.

An attempt was made by the Lower House of the Japanese Diet on March 16 to impeach the present administration now in power without success. After a discussion lasting six hours, a vote of non-confidence in the government was defeated by 254 to 141. The return of Admiral Baron Kato to the House of Peers, after his stay at the Washington Conference has been the occasion of a repeated outburst against the administration by its liberal members.

An anti-bolshevik bill (which is commented upon editorially in this issue) has been passed by the Japanese House of Peers in an attempt to quiet agitations and campaigns against the present method of political administration. The House of Representatives has recently passed a measure, similar to that enacted following the Russo-Japanese War,

"NATIONAL" TUBULAR PRODUCTS

WIRELESS TOWER

150 FEET HIGH

PEKING

Constructed of Tubes

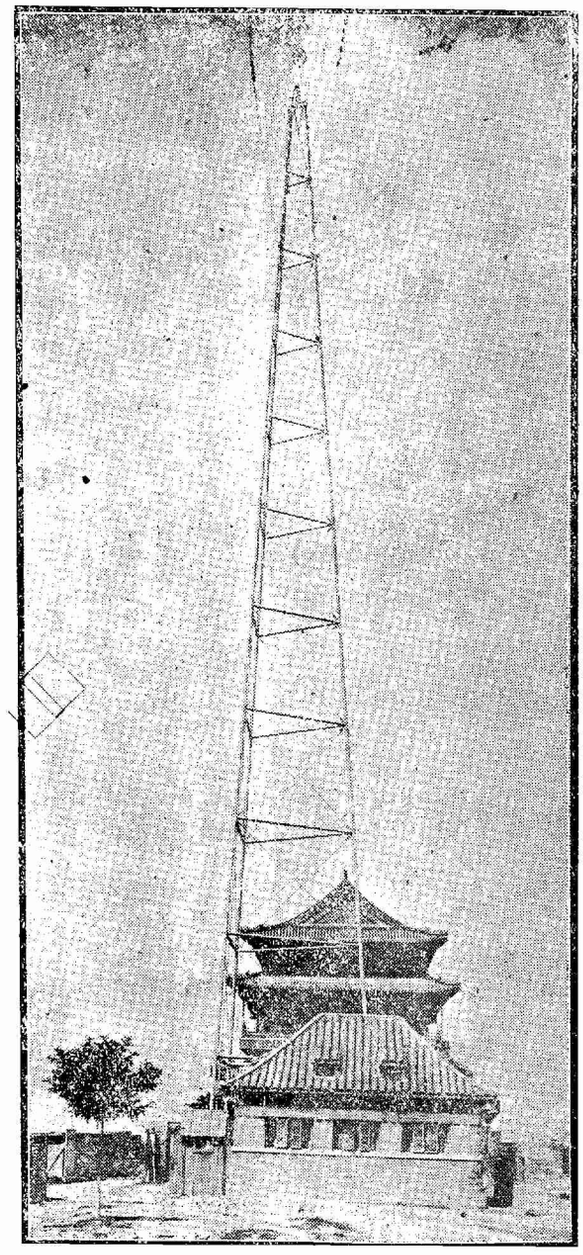
6 " Dia. to 2½ " Dia.

Manufactured by

NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY

Fabricated and Erected by

Etablissment Arnoult



"National" Tubular Products

Including Gas, Water and Steam Tubes,

Hot and Cold-drawn Seamless,

and Lap-welded Boiler Tubes,

Matheson Joint Pipe

Tubular Trolley Poles, etc.,

Are Exported Exclusively by

United States Steel Products Co.

UNION BUILDING

THE BUND AND CANTON ROAD

SHANGHAI

CHINA

15 NAKADORI MARUNOUCHI

TOKYO, JAPAN

22 WU LIANG TA JEN HUTUNG

PEKING, CHINA

20-143

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE: 9 Ningpo Road

Capital .....$ 2,500,000.00
Reserve .....$ 400,000.00

Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted—Personal, National and International.

Branches and Agencies throughout China.

CORRESPONDENTS:

New York	London	Yokohama
Chicago	Paris	Tokyo
Seattle	Berlin	Osaka
San Francisco	Amsterdam	Manila
Marsailles	Singapore	

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"

TELEPHONES:

Central 4522, 4523 & 4524, General Office
Central 4532, Foreign Dept. Manager's Office
Central 3251, General Manager's Office

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

China-Philippines Trade

中 興 銀 行

The policy of rapid extension of its oriental trade, upon which America has so auspiciously and vigorously entered, will undoubtedly stimulate Chinese trade with the Philippine Islands; the nearby American outpost.

If you are interested in this market, the facilities of this modern commercial institution are tendered with confidence that you will find the service highly satisfactory.

Trade inquiries welcome

China Banking Corporation

Capital
Authorized, P.10,000,000
Subscribed, 6,000,000
Fully paid, 4,600,000

Manila, P. I.

Dee C. Chuan, President
Albino Sy Cip, V. Pres.
J. W. McFerran, Manager
Merwin Webster, Cashier and Sec'y.

granting a subsidy of Yen 1,500,000 to commercial and other interests who have suffered from the political upheavals in Russia.

The Japanese Foreign Minister has appointed a special committee to investigate matters bearing on the agreements made at the Washington Conference with a view of preparing for their execution. An order has been recently promulgated placing the mandated islands received by Japan at the Versailles Conference under the guidance of the Colonial Office.

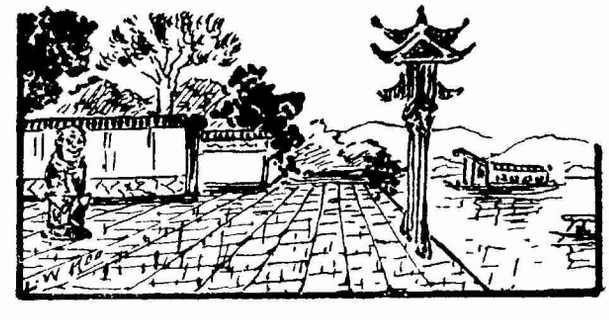
The readjustment of taxes, the lowering of freight rates and the improving of the conditions of labor in Japan is asked by the Tokio Chamber of Commerce in a representation to the government that is to be presented by the United Chambers of Commerce. The naval retrenchment funds can best be used in this way, the commercial bodies declare. A number of strikes are now in progress in Japan in the cities of Yokohoma, Tokio and Nagasaki.

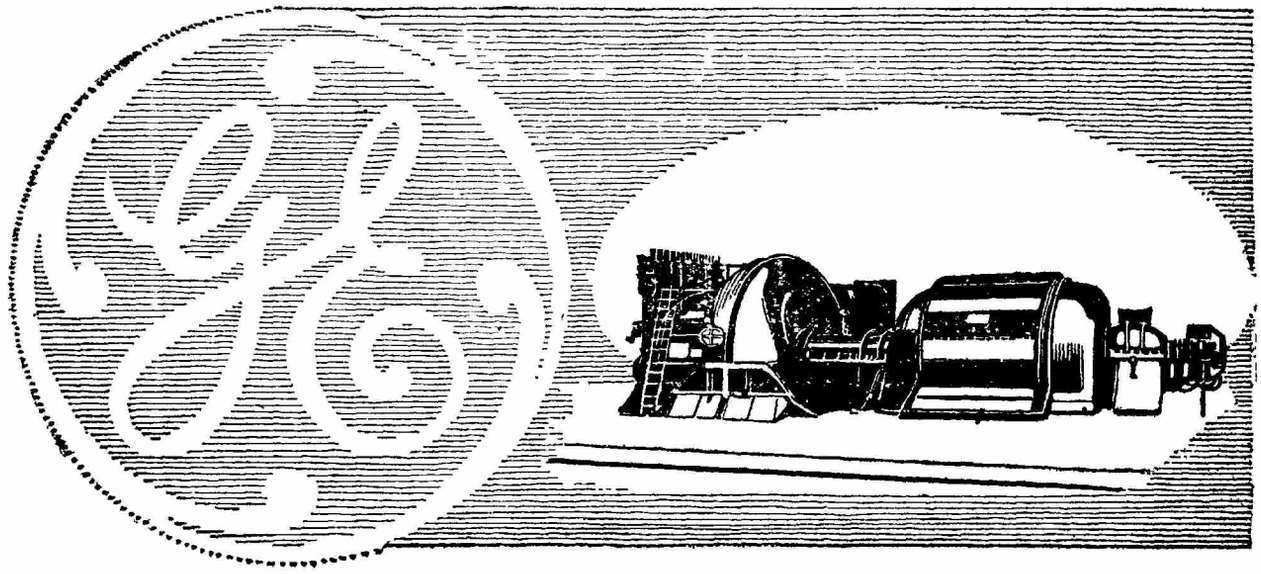
The first conference of the tenant farmers in Japan has been announced for April 9 and 10, the place of meeting being Kobe. Deep significance is attached to this meeting, the *Japan Advertiser* writes, in view of the fact that the welfare of so large a number of people is involved. The successful protest of the tenant farmers of Kobe against existing conditions is said to have given an impetus to the present movement.

General Baron Tanaka is a guest of Governor-general Wood in the Philippines in return of a visit paid by General Wood to Japan previous to his assumption of office. Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, U. S. Minister to China, has also been a recent guest of the Governor-general and has been asked by him to give a report on the islands. The Prince of Wales is expected to be a guest of the Governor during the early part of May.

Manuel Quezon, the leader of the new Liberal party in the Islands, and Sergio Osmena, who has taken up the toga of leadership of the Nacionalisas, have both announced that they will be candidates for the Senate next June. Quezon, according to the *Manila Times*, is confident of his election and has no need for a platform. The *Bulletin* says that it is taken for granted that both will be elected and that the battle royal will come when both announce themselves as aspirants for the presidency of the Senate, a position which Quezon now holds.

A spreading of the rinderpest, a disease among cattle, is becoming evident in the Islands. Ninety-eight towns in twenty-four province are reported as being infested. The charge has been made by Secretary Corpus of the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources that the local officials, who are supposedly in charge of the prevention of this disease, are too busy with local politics to pay any attention to the spreading epidemic.





More Electrical Energy at Less Cost

THE G-E Curtis steam turbine generator has been an important factor in lowering the cost of electricity in central power stations.

To be of maximum use to mankind, electric power must be generated inexpensively and service must be reliable and continuous.

The General Electric Company has devoted all its vast resources of research, experimentation and manufacturing to the development of apparatus which would fulfill these requirements.

A comparison of the steam engine of 20 years ago shows that the G-E Curtis steam turbine generator of today gives a saving of over 50 per cent. in the operating costs. The production of less expensive electricity by G-E turbo generators, coupled with absolute reliability, has stimulated a wider use of electricity throughout the world.

International General Electric Company, Inc.

NEW YORK,
120 Broadway

SCHENECTADY,
N. Y., U. S. A.

Address all correspondence to nearest representative

Representatives in the Far East

Japan: Shibaura Engineering Works, Tokyo; Tokyo Electric Co., Ltd., Kawasaki.
Philippines: Pacific Commercial Company, Manila.
Dutch East Indies: International General Electric Company, Inc., Soerabaia, Java.
China: Andersen, Meyer & Company, Ltd., Shangh..

General Office for the Far East, excluding Japan and China: International General Electric Company, Inc., Shanghai.

11-70

Certain-teed

ROOFING

Is Durable

Absolutely water-tight, weather-proof and fire-retardent. Resists the action of fumes and smoke so abundant in the air.

Ideal for residences, public and commercial buildings, factories, warehouses, schools, garages and all places where long, satisfactory service is expected.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

SHANGHAI

4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road

Telephone Central 778

R 52

20-146

Who's Who in China

C. Z. Waung, General Manager of the Chinese Women's Commercial and Savings Bank of Peking.

(王啓常)

C. Z. Waung, was born at Ningpo, Chekiang, in 1888. He waa educated at St. John's University, Shanghai (1900-1907). He left China for Great Britain in October 1907 and entered the University of London in March 1908. He studied economics at the London School of Economics and Political Science and received the degree of Bachelor of Science (Economics) from the University of London at the end of 1911 with honors.

After his graduation, he returned to China in February 1912 and joined the Ministry of Finance of the Provisional government of the Republic of China at Nanking. After the unification of the North and the South, he went to Peking and continued to serve at the Ministry of Finance. When the Bureau of Auditing of Finance was formed in the summer of 1912, he was appointed an assistant auditor. After the abolition of the bureau, he was appointed senior clerk of the Ministry of Finance. In the winter of 1913, he was delegated by the Ministry to be a member of the Financial Commission of the Cabinet.

In the summer of 1915, he was appointed by the Ministry as a member of the Taxation Reform Commission. From 1913 to 1919, he was also connected with the Peking Government University as professor of economic history. When the Bureau of Currency Reform was formed at the end of 1917, he was transferred to that bureau. In November 1919, he was appointed by the Bureau of Currency Reform to proceed to Europe to investigate the currency condition in Europe and America since the Great War. At the same time he was appointed by the Chinese Associated Trading Company to act as its representative in Europe. The trading company is the first Chinese importing and exporting firm carry-

American Trading Company

HEAD OFFICE: 25 Broad Street, New York

"MOW SUNG YANG HANG"

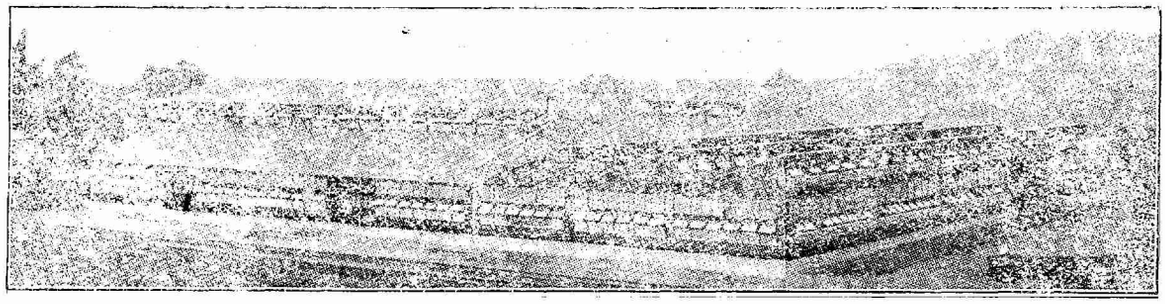
行 洋 (Established in China 40 years) 生 茂

IMPORTERS—EXPORTERS—ENGINEERS—CONTRACTORS

3 Canton Road, Shanghai

COMPLETE INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

can be erected with



TRUSCON STANDARD BUILDINGS

as the illustration above shows the machine shop and foundry building for the Fronton Stove and Manufacturing Co., Fronton, Ohio, U. S. A.

Permanent, fireproof, well lighted and ventilated, with the advantages of readily increasing the size of any of the buildings as the occasion demands or of re-arranging the plant buildings to suit changed conditions.

For estimates, apply to

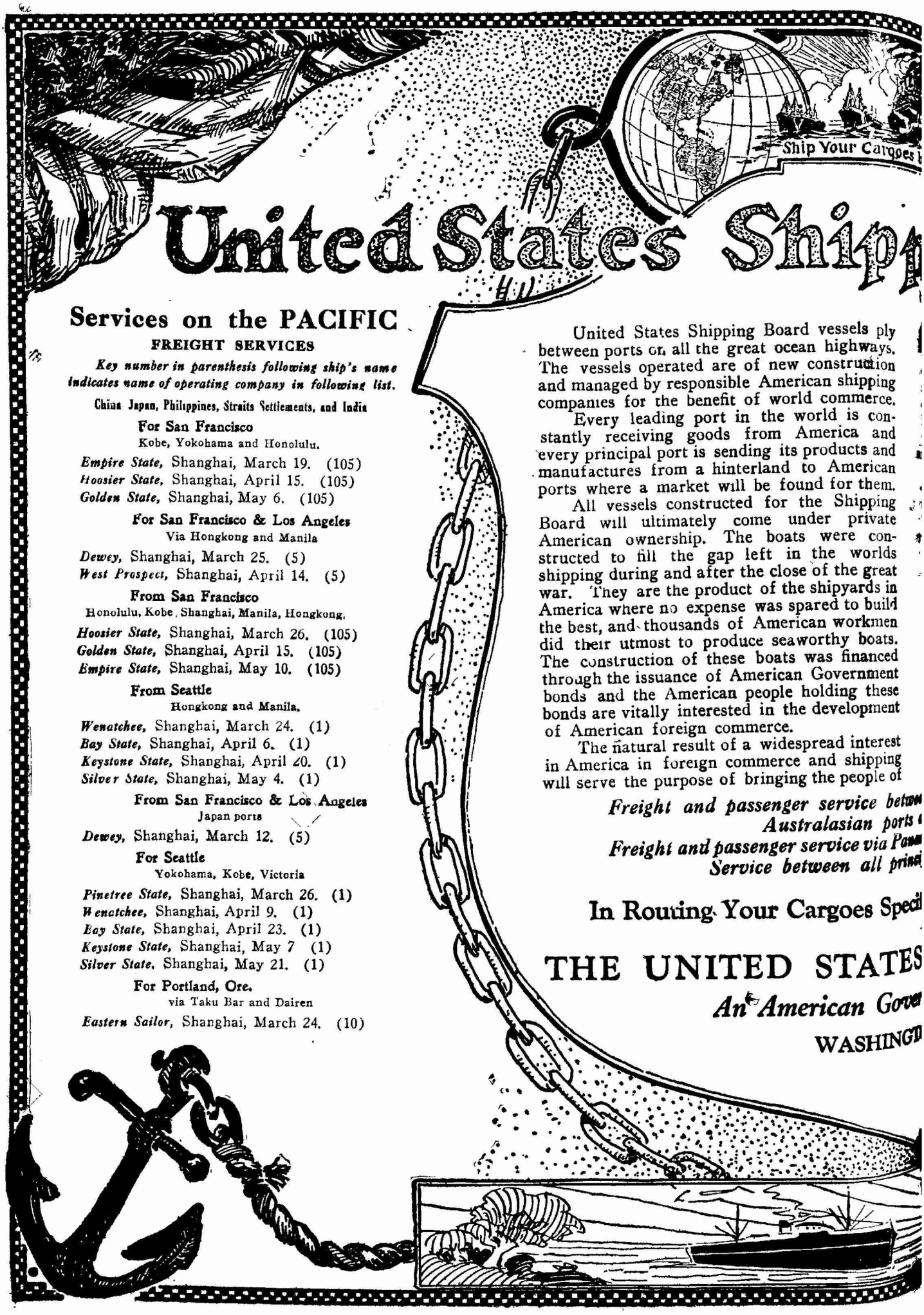
AMERICAN TRADING CO.

HANKOW — PEKING — TIENTSIN — SHANGHAI — TSINANFU — TSINGTAO

Sole Agents for

Truscon Steel Co. *of* U.S.A.

20-147


Ship Your Cargoes
United States Shipp
Services on the PACIFIC
FREIGHT SERVICES
Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name of operating company in following list.
China Japan, Philippines, Straits Settlements, and India
For San Francisco
Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
Empire State, Shanghai, March 19. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, April 15. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, May 6. (105)
For San Francisco & Los Angeles
Via Hongkong and Manila
Dewey, Shanghai, March 25. (5)
West Prospect, Shanghai, April 14. (5)
From San Francisco
Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong.
Hoosier State, Shanghai, March 26. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, April 15. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai, May 10. (105)
From Seattle
Hongkong and Manila.
Wenatchee, Shanghai, March 24. (1)
Bay State, Shanghai, April 6. (1)
Keystone State, Shanghai, April 20. (1)
Silver State, Shanghai, May 4. (1)
From San Francisco & Los Angeles
Japan ports
Dewey, Shanghai, March 12. (5)
For Seattle
Yokohama, Kobe, Victoria
Pinetree State, Shanghai, March 26. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, April 9. (1)
Bay State, Shanghai, April 23. (1)
Keystone State, Shanghai, May 7 (1)
Silver State, Shanghai, May 21. (1)
For Portland, Ore.
via Taku Bar and Dairen
Eastern Sailor, Shanghai, March 24. (10)
United States Shipping Board vessels ply between ports on all the great ocean highways. The vessels operated are of new construction and managed by responsible American shipping companies for the benefit of world commerce.
Every leading port in the world is constantly receiving goods from America and every principal port is sending its products and manufactures from a hinterland to American ports where a market will be found for them.
All vessels constructed for the Shipping Board will ultimately come under private American ownership. The boats were constructed to fill the gap left in the worlds shipping during and after the close of the great war. They are the product of the shipyards in America where no expense was spared to build the best, and thousands of American workmen did their utmost to produce seaworthy boats. The construction of these boats was financed through the issuance of American Government bonds and the American people holding these bonds are vitally interested in the development of American foreign commerce.
The natural result of a widespread interest in America in foreign commerce and shipping will serve the purpose of bringing the people of
Freight and passenger service betwe
Australasian ports
Freight and passenger service via Pan
Service between all princi
In Routing Your Cargoes Speci
THE UNITED STATES
An American Gover
WASHINGT

ping Board Services

ll countries in close contact with America. Shipping Board vessels will carry the products of all countries to the great American market, speedily, safely, and with the assurance that the cargoes either in the shape of foodstuffs, luxuries, raw materials or finished products will participate in opportunities offered by American merchants, manufacturers or consumers.

The Far East, with the eyes of the world centered on the increased trade possibilities of the Pacific, gets the benefit of the service offered by Shipping Board boats. Many thousands of tons of cargo have already been satisfactorily handled and many thousands of passengers have already been made familiar with the superior passenger facilities offered.

Shipping Board boats are efficiently manned and are operated by intelligent American marine officers.

Rates are as low as any offered.

Consult the representatives of the Shipping Board at your port or any consular officer of the United States.

List of sailing dates is given herewith.

Travel on American passenger boats and get the superior accommodations and American services offered.

en China, Japan, Philippines and
and the U. S. A.
ma Canal to Atlantic and Gulf ports.
ipal ports of the world.

ify *American* Ships *Both Ways!*

S SHIPPING BOARD
rnment Institution
TON, D. C.

Services on the PACIFIC

PASSENGER SERVICES

Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name, address and telephone of steamship company in list at bottom of this column.

From San Francisco
Hongkong via Manila.
Hoosier State, Shanghai, March 26. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, April 15. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai, May 10. (105)

For San Francisco
Via Japan Ports and Honolulu.
Empire State, Shanghai, March 19. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, April 15. (105)
Golden States, Shanghai, May 6. (105)

For Seattle
Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.
Pinetree State, Shanghai, March 26. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, April 9. (1)
Bay State, Shanghai, April 23. (1)
Keystone State, Shanghai, May 7. (1)
Silver State, Shanghai, May 21. (1)

From Seattle
Manila via Hongkong.
Wenatchee, Shanghai, March 24, (1)
Bay State, Shanghai, April 6. (1)
Keystone State, Shanghai, April 20. (1)
Silver State, Shanghai, May 4. (1)

From San Francisco.
Honolulu, Manila, Saigon, Colombo, Calcutta. Singapore.
Wolverine State, Manila, Feb. 12. (105)

(1) **The Admiral Line**
Nanking and Kiangsi Roads, Shanghai. C. 5971
Manila, Singapore, Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohama, Seattle, New York.

(5) **Struthers and Barry**
7 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, C. 5017 & 5018.
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila.
San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans, New York.

(10) **Columbia Pacific Shipping Company,**
6 Kiukiang Road, (4th floor), Shanghai, C 463-4
Yokohama, Kobe, T'tsin, Dairen, T'tao, Portland.

(15) **American Trading Company,**
Robert Dollar Building, (5th Floor)
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila New York, Seattle, San Francisco.

(105) **Pacific Mail Steamship Company,**
18 Nanking Road, Shanghai. C 5056-5053
Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Manila, Tientsin, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta, San Francisco, Baltimore, New York. etc.

20-149

INTERNATIONAL BANKING, SHIPPING, TRAVEL AND FOREIGN TRADE

AMERICAN EXPRESS SYSTEM

A COMBINED SERVICE OF

BANKING — SHIPPING — TRAVEL — TRADE

Through the branches listed below, the offices in the United States and Canada and over 10,000 banking and shipping correspondents throughout the world, there is available a complete organization for the efficient handling of your international business.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Offices in Europe, Africa and South America

Antwerp
Athens
Barcelona
Basle
Berlin
Bordeaux
Bremen
Brussels
Buenos Aires
Cairo
Coblenz
Constantinople
Copenhagen
Christiania
Edinburgh
Genoa
Glasgow
Gothenburgh
Hamburg
Havre
Liverpool
London
Lucerne
Manila
Marseilles
Montevideo
Naples
Nice
Ostend
Paris
Rio de Janeiro
Rome
Rotterdam
Southampton
Stockholm
Valparaiso
Warsaw
Zurich

Offices in the Far East

SHANGHAI—8 KIUKIANG ROAD

YOKOHAMA—73 Settlement
KOBE—31B Akashi-Machi
MANILA—36 Escolta
HONGKONG—11 Queens Road Central
TIENTSIN—27 Victoria Road
CALCUTTA—C-6 Clive Buildings

AMERICAN EXPRESS

SPECIAL LOADS For WILD FOWL

Squires Bingham Company

SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS

Send for price list

SHANGHAI

ing on direct trade with Europe and America. After he had finished his mission in Europe, he returned to Peking in November 1920 and again joined the Ministry of Finance.

In the summer of 1921, he organized, with a number of his friends, the Chinese Women's Commercial and Savings Bank in Peking. At the first general meeting of the shareholders, in September 1921, he was elected the general manager. This is the first bank in China which has a staff of women officers, and the organizers expect to open up a new sphere of activity for educated Chinese women. In the future the entire management of the bank will be handed over to women.

Socially, Mr. Waung has been for a long time an active member of the Anglo-Chinese Society at Peking. From 1913 to 1919, he served as the treasurer of this society. He is also an active member of the Peking Y. M. C. A., and for several years he has served on a committee of its educational department.

Literary Department of Woman's Club Meets

The literary department of the American Woman's Club held a meeting for the election of officers on Friday afternoon, March 17, in the hall of the Royal Asiatic Society., presided over by Mrs. H. A. Wilbur, chairman of the department for the past two years.

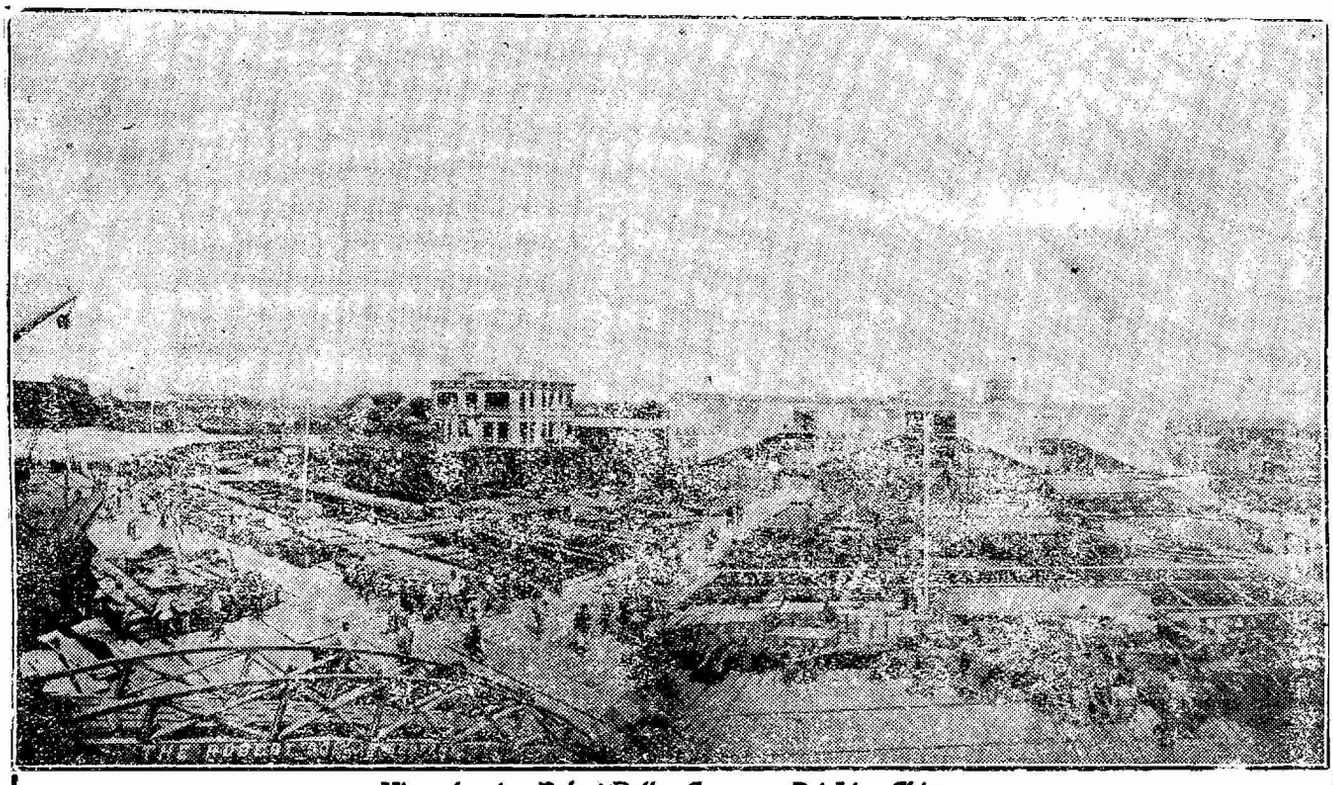
Mrs. Harrison King of St. John's College read a paper on "Bronzes of the Hsia, Chou and Chang Dynasties," following the business meeting.

The officers elected to serve for the coming year are: chairman, Mrs. W. W. Bartlett; first vice-president, Mrs. H. A. Wilbur; Second vice-president, Mrs. G. C. Stockton; recording secretary, Mrs. R. P. Roberts; treasurer, Mrs. J. B. Davies; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Peeler; librarian, Miss Oldroyd. The program committee is composed of the following:—Mesdames Beaman, Dunbar, Tuttle, King, Wright, Bosworth, Dickerman, Reynolds and Brenneman.

Filipino Woman Opposes Adoption of Western Style of Dress

The fact that Filipino women do not look well in Western style of dress, lose their individuality, and are liable to be mistaken for a Japanese, Chinese, Hawaiian, or negro, are some of the arguments advanced by Dr. Maria Mendoza-Guazon, president of the National League of Filipino Women. Dr. Mendoza in a talk given recently before a meeting of

Modern Fireproof Construction Assures Storage Safety



View showing Robert Dollar Company Pai Lien Chien Wharf and Fireproof Concrete Go-down

THOUSANDS of dollars are lost in merchandise every year stored in makeshift or poorly constructed go-downs or warehouses. Recognizing the need of adequate protection for storage, the Robert Dollar Company offers for general storage its spacious reinforced concrete, fireproof go-down located at the Pai Lien Chien Wharf.

The fireproof construction of this building assures not only the safety of the cargo but also a low rate of insurance.

The Pai Lien Chien Wharf is equipped with every modern facility for handling freight and is especially adapted for trans-shipments.

The DOLLAR Line gives a direct and dependable cargo shipment service from Oriental ports to ports of the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts of the United States and the Pacific Coast of Canada. Freight rates and information on application.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING, 3 CANTON ROAD.

BRANCH OFFICES

HANKOW—TIENTSIN—PEKING—KOBE—HONGKONG—MANILA—SINGAPORE—ICHANG—CHUNGKING
CALCUTTA

20-151

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Authorized Capital ....£1,000,000.
Paid Up Capital .....£ 850,000.

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Soerabaya	Canada, etc	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

Through America
via THE MILWAUKEE RAILWAY
(The Puget Sound Electric Route)

A short, quick and most comfortable route across the American Continent over the

World's Longest Electricfied Railroad

For 649 miles over four mountain ranges mighty electric locomotives, using "White Coal" for power, haul the splendidly equipped all-steel transcontinental trains

"The Olympian" and ***"The Columbian"***

from Seattle and Tacoma daily for Spokane, Butte, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee and Chicago.

"The Pacific Limited"

from San Francisco to Chicago via Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and Milwaukee Railways.

At Chicago connections are made with fast express trains for the Atlantic Seaboard and all points east.

Rail orders and full information respecting train schedules, connections, fares, etc., on application to your steamship agent or at any office of Thos. Cook & Son in the Orient.

For sleeping car reservations, write, cable or wireless any of the following representatives of the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Cable Address: "Milwaukee"

Seattle
J. F. Bahl, City Pass'r Agent
2nd and Madison

San Francisco
C. H. Miles, Gen'l Agt. Pass'r Dept.
995 Monadnock Bldg.

Vancouver
Geo. W. Hibbard, Gen'l Agent
626 Hastings St., West.

Victoria
F. O Finn, General Agent
902 Government St.

A. P. Chapman, Jr., Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent, 663 Stuart Building, Seattle
Geo. B. Haynes, General Passenger Agent, Chicago

20-152

the National League, emphasized that Filipino women must wear their own costume on all occasions, because after a short time, their own costume would become a thing of the past. Another thing the costume of the Filipino woman is best suited to the climate and the strongest instinct of every woman is to look pretty, and women who attend formal meetings do not look well in Western style of dress. Dr. Mendoza said that there is no essential conflict between the National League of Filipino Women and the woman's club throughout the Philippines. Any woman may belong to both organizations and be active in both. (This is the attitude taken by Miss Trinidad Fernandez, secretary of the woman's club extension of the Manila Woman's Club. She is a member of the league also).

American Woman's Club

The regular meeting of the American Woman's Club was held at the Carlton Cafe, on Tuesday afternoon, March 21, when Charles E. Kleine, spoke on Chinese mythology. In the absence of Mrs. F. J. Raven, president, who is at present in Foochow, Mrs. C. F. Perkins vice-president, of the American Consulate, presided. Mrs. Perkins announced that a number of delegates attending the National Christian Conference in Peking, May 2 to 11, were expected shortly in Shanghai, and hoped that all members would resp nd to the call of the housing problem while in Shanghai.

Announcements were heard from the chairman of the various departments and the names of four new members were read, including, Mrs. Furl, Mrs. R. Lawrence, Mrs. F. E. Lee, and Mrs. J. C. Terry.

Mrs. Perkins recommended that a dinner be given under the auspices of the executive board, in honor, of Mrs. J. G. Schurman, wife of Dr. Schurman, U. S. Minister, on Tuesday evening, March 28. The plans for same are in the hands of Mrs. V. G. Lyman, Mrs. W. P. Lunt, Dr. A. W. Fearn, and Mrs. H. P. Sailor. Dr. Schurman is to be a guest of the American Chamber of Commerce and Association of China on the same evening.

Men and Events

H. K. Murphy, enroute to Canton to construct a civic center there, was a passenger on the *s. s. Taiyo Maru*.

F. L. Waterhouse, representing an oil company in Honolulu was a passenger on the *s. s. Persia Maru*, coming to the Orient on a business tour.

H. C. Longhorst passed through Shanghai recently enroute to Manila, P. I. where he will become a member of the editorial staff of the *Manila Daily Bulletin*.

Sterling Fessenden, of Fessenden, Ross and Holcomb, law firm of Shanghai is expected to arrive in Shanghai from America on Saturday, March 25, on the *s. s. Hoosier State*.

H. Payne, American Bank Note representative, Peking, returned recently to Peking by way of Shanghai from a tour in the Straits Settlements, Indo-China, Hongkong and South China.

A daughter, was born to Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Curry, on Sunday, March 19, at 1 Canton Road, Shanghai. Mr. Curry is a local architect in Shanghai with offices in the Chinese-American Bank.

J. R. Norton, known as "Orrin Keath," was in Shanghai last week, enroute to Europe and England a passenger on the *s. s. Andre Lebon*. He was accompanied by Mrs. Norton.

D. D. Dodge of the International Banking Corporation, Shanghai, accompanied by Mrs. Dodge and daughter, departed for America on home leave, on Wednesday, March 22. on the *s. s. Formosa* for New York, by way of the Suez.

—on every count, "They Satisfy"

The fastest-growing
cigarette in China
is Chesterfield.
The reason?
Simple enough—
people like them.
That
"can't be-copied" blend—
that
air-tight package—
that
"Satisfy" taste—
no wonder
Chesterfields are
leaping ahead!
On every count

They Satisfy

Chesterfield
CIGARETTES

307 LIGGETT MYERS TOBACCO CO.
20-153

YOUR BARRELED SHIPMENTS

They may be China oils, hog casings or liquid egg products —packed in barrels.

THE KOSTER COMPANY for years has extended the service of its experts in an advisory capacity for the purpose of instructing barrel users in the proper handling of this type of packing in all its phases.

Your offices at transhipment points may not be equipped to re-condition the packing of this cargo, or to supervise the handling of it.

The department of service of THE KOSTER COMPANY is equipped to assist you by examining your barreled cargo, reporting on its condition, or, if you so instruct, have its coopers recondition it.

We shall be pleased to receive your inquiries or instructions.

THE KOSTER COMPANY

12 Nanking Road, SHANGHAI

FOREIGN MANAGERS

The CALIFORNIA BARREL CO.

"The Growth of the Yangtse-Delta," was the subject of a lecture delivered by H. von Heidenstam, C. E., at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, on Thursday, March 23, in the lecture hall of the society, 22 Museum Road, Shanghai.

John Gilliam, of the British American Tobacco Company, Hankow, is expected to return from the United States on Saturday, March 25, on the *s. s. Hoosier State*, from a six months vacation, spent at his home in Virginia. He will return to Hankow.

The American College Club will hold its monthly meeting at the American School, 172 a North Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday afternoon, March 28. Tea will be served at 4 o'clock, followed by the business meeting and program.

Hsu En-yuen, adviser to the Minister of Finance and vice-president of the Chinese American Bank, Peking, has arrived in Manila, accompanied by Mrs. Hsu and daughter, Ida. They plan to spend several weeks in Baguio on a vacation.

Miss Emma Mills, a graduate of Wellsley College, is expected to arrive on the *s. s. Hoosier State* from the United States on Saturday, March 25, to become a member of the staff of the *Shanghai Gazette*. Miss Mills is a school mate of Miss May-ling Soong, 30 Seymour Road, who plans to have an at home for Miss Mills upon her arrival here.

The death occurred on Monday evening, March 20, of Sir Everard Fraser, British Consul-General at Shanghai, since 1911, coming here from Hankow. Sir Everard was born on February 27. 1859 in Edinburgh. He came to China in June 1880 and held the degrees of honor of C. M. G. in 1901, and K. C. M. G., in 1912. The cause of his death was heart failure.

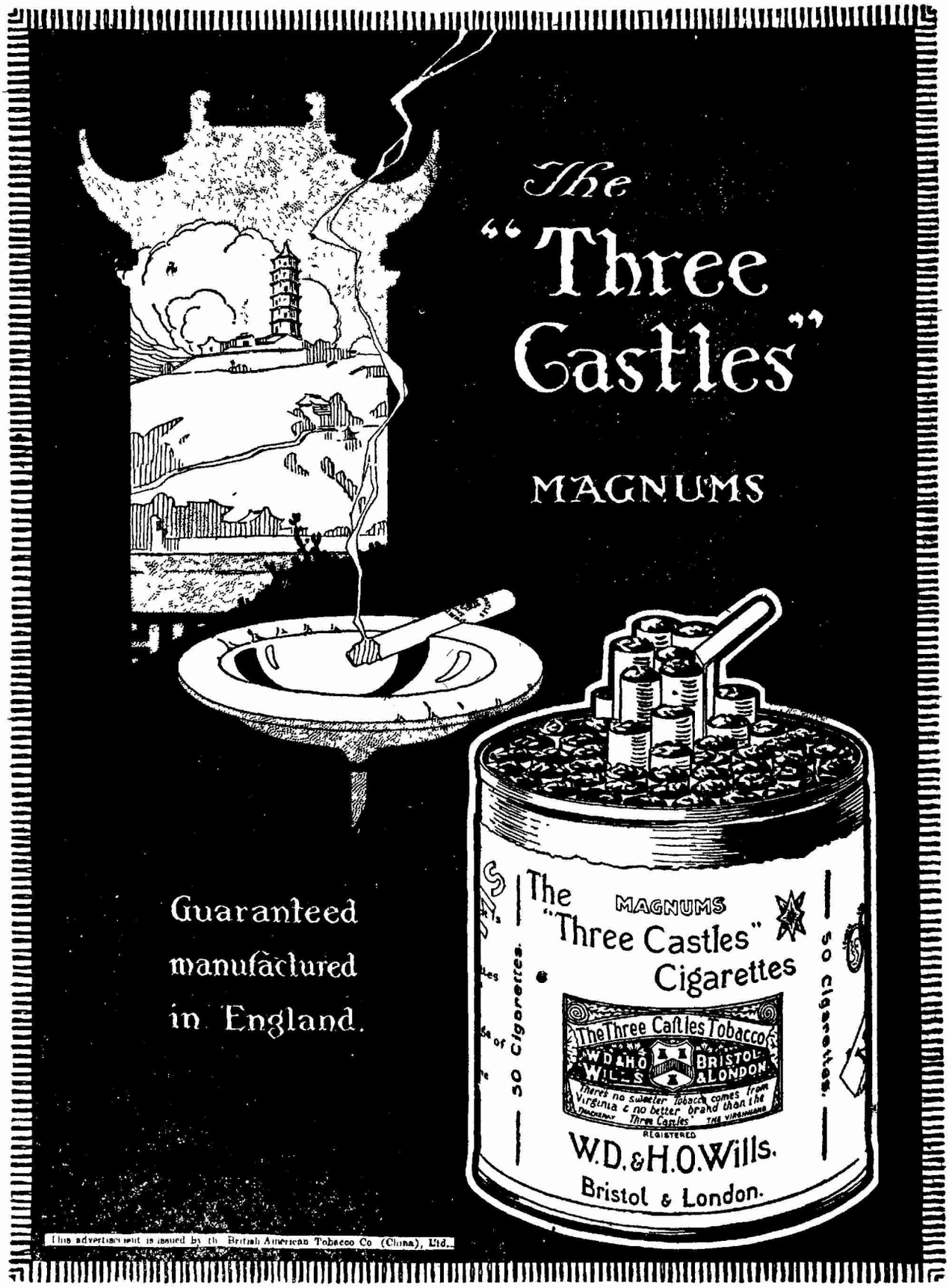
J. L. Meier of Portland, Oregon, commissioner representing the Atlantic-Pacific Righway and Electrical Exposition to be held in Portland in 1925, arrived in Shanghai on the *s. s. Taiyo Maru* on Sunday, March 20, on a trip around the world in connection with the exposition. He is accompanied by Ben H. Lampman of the editorial staff of the *Portland Oregonian* who will also represent three other newspapers.

Miss Ruth Margaret Muskrat of Grove, Okla. formerly a student of the Oklahoma School of Journalism, Norman, has been appointed to represent the North American Indians and undergraduate students of North America to the Conference of the World Christian Student Federation at Peking, and sailed from San Francisco on February 21. Following the conference Miss Muskrat will probably lecture in various universities and colleges in Japan and China.

J. P. Southerland, former head of the passenger and mail section of the Shipping Board in the United States, has been appointed Eastern passenger agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company with headquarters in New York. W. A. Young, Jr., general agent, made the announcement when arranging for the start of the new passenger and cargo service between New York, the west coast of Central America, Los Angeles and San Francisco through the Panama Canal.

During the visit of Marshal Joffre to Shanghai, three officials of the local Bureau of Foreign Affairs were decorated on behalf of the French government. Special Commissioner Hsu Yuan is made a Commandeur de l'Etoile Noire, S. K Chen, chief secretary, is given the Order of Officier de l'Etoile Nore and N. T. Yang, first secretary, receives the Palmes Academiques. The decorations were conferred by despatches of the local French Consul-General to the Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.

The members of the American Association of China and the American Chamber of Commerce of China will give a dinner at the Astor House on Tuesday evening, March 28, in honor of Jacob Gould Schurman, United States Minister to China, who is returning from Manila, enroute to Peking. A number of prominent members of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce will be present as the guests of the two organizations. A charge of Mex. $5.00 per plate will be made and it is requested that all those planning to attend will send their reservations to D. J. Lewis, secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce, Robert Dollar Bldg., 3 Canton Road, at an early date. A *Tea Dansant* at the Columbia Country Club is also being planned, for Monday, March 27.


The
"Three Castles"
MAGNUMS
Guaranteed
manufactured
in England.
The MAGNUMS "Three Castles" Cigarettes
50 Cigarettes.
The Three Castles Tobacco
W.D.&H.O. WILLS
BRISTOL & LONDON
There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia & no better brand than the Three Castles
REGISTERED
W.D.&H.O.Wills.
Bristol & London.
This advertisement is issued by the British American Tobacco Co (China), Ltd.

KOFA KOFA

PARAMINT

THROAT TABLETS

A SAFEGUARD

Against diseases of the throat.

Obtainable at all leading Chemists
or our Retail Department

AMERICAN DRUG CO

40 NANKING ROAD

KOFA KOFA

News from North China

The government has decided to send a Chinese delegate to attend the marriage of the Prince of Denmark and the Princess of Greece. The ceremony will take place at Copenhagen.

J. B. Carson, second secretary of the British Legation at Peking, arrived in the Capital on March 17 to succeed Mr. Dunbar, who has been transferred to Europe. Mr. Carson formerly served at the British Legation in Berlin.

The new association of Chinese graduate nurses, which was organized as a branch of the Nurses' Association of China, held a mass meeting on March 6, and officers for the ensuing year were elected and a constitution was adopted.

Liao Shih-kung, former Consul-General at Paris, who has been appointed assistant to Chow Chuan-ching, representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the Shanghai Tariff Revision Commission, has left for Shanghai to take up his new appointment.

The committee in charge of the World's Student Christian Federation, which is to be held at Tsing Hua College on April 4 to 9, has invited Dr. Arthur Woo, of the Union Medical College, to serve as official physician. Dr. Woo has accepted the invitation.

The government is considering the proposal to appoint General Wang Chan-yuan, former Military Governor of Hupeh, chief of the general staff, to succeed General Chang Hueh-chih, present chief of the staff, who may be appointed Military Governor of Shantung.

The news of the selection by former Emperor Hsuan Tung of the daughter of Jung Yuan, a former expectant Taotai of the Ching regime and well known Manchu official, as his Empress, has been confirmed. His marriage will take place in November. The former Emperor Hsuan Tung's fiance is very beautiful and charming.

Mr. Obata, Japanese Minister at Peking, called upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs on March 14 to inform him that the Japanese troops would be withdrawn from the Shantung Railway on April 1. He requested that the Chinese government would proceed with its arrangement to dispatch a police force to take over the railway without delay.

Announcement has officially reached the American Legation at Peking of the embargo to be placed on shipments of arms and munitions to China. President Harding issue his proclamation on March 4, and his order includes all shipments unless otherwise indicated in future by the American Chief Executive. This order comes into immediate effect.

In connection with the Yufeng bank famine relief fund scandal, the Court of Justice at Peking has issued warrants for the arrest of Niu Chuan-shan, former Vice-Minister of Finance, and now chief director of the Yufeng Bank, and Ku Huang, chief auditor and Peking manager. Mr. Niu is now staying in the foreign concessions at Peking, and is beyond the reach of the Chinese law.

The government has nominated Tang Tsai-chang, Counsellor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Shih Lu-peng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Shantung, and Chow Chia-yen, former Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, to serve as members of a special committee to attend various unsettled details connected with the return by Japan of Kiaochow to China and kindred subjects.

The Ta Chung Bank was closed on March 13 as a result of the failure of the salt bonds which Minister Chang Hu tried to issue. On March 14, a meeting of all the Peking bankers took place to discuss the affairs of the bank, and after an investigation of its accounts it was discovered that the assets exceeded the liabilities by $1,600,000 and the banks decided to cash the notes of the Ta Chung Bank at par.

The Y. M. C. A. Social Service Club of Tientsin conducted a large parade on March 12, to stimulate interest in popular education. Over five hundred boys, from the various poor boys' schools, marched in the parade. During the month of March, the Social Service Club, under the leadership of Frank Yungtao, is endeavoring to encouraging the opening of free schools aiming at the elimination of illiteracy.

The portion of the former German Bund, extending from the terminations of Wusih Road to Cheking, Road, Tientsin

Consolidated Steel Corporation

25 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

SOLE EXPORTER OF
THE COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS OF

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY
BRIER HILL STEEL COMPANY
CAMBRIA STEEL COMPANY
LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY
LUKENS STEEL COMPANY
MIDVALE STEEL AND ORDNANCE COMPANY
REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL COMPANY
SHARON STEEL HOOP COMPANY
TRUMBULL STEEL COMPANY
WHITAKER-GLESSNER COMPANY
YOUNGSTOWN SHEET AND TUBE COMPANY

CONSTECO
TRADE MARK

BRANCH OFFICES
AND REPRESENTATIVES IN

Barcelona, Spain
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Calcutta, India
Christiania, Norway
Copenhagen, Denmark
Havana, Cuba
Johannesburg, South Africa
Lima, Peru
London, England
Mexico City, Mexico
Milan, Italy
Montreal, Canada
New Orleans, Louisiana
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
San Francisco, California
San Domingo, Dominican Republic
Santiago, Chile
Seattle, Washington
Shanghai, China
St. John's, Newfoundland
Sydney, Australia
Toronto, Canada
Valparaiso, Chile

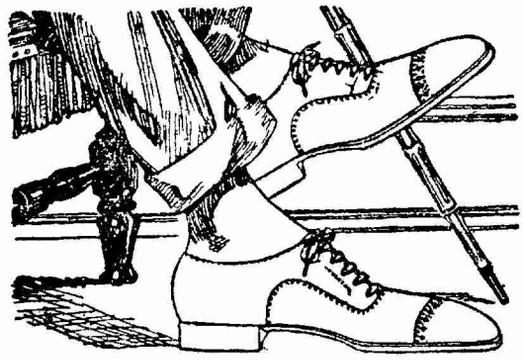
CABLE ADDRESS: CONSTECO, NEW YORK

Cable Codes: Consolidated Steel Corporation, Western Union, A B C Fifth Edition Improved, Scott's 10th Edition, Bently's Complete Phrase, Lieber's

20-157

Walk-Over

Spring Footwear



The man who likes this shoe has an eye for smartness and insists upon newness of style. Here's a winner for Spring, with the medium toe. Shown in Black or Russia Calf Leathers.

Walk-Over Shoe Store

24 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

UNIVERSAL WINDING MACHINES

THE ONLY COMPLETE WINDING SYSTEM

MACHINES FOR WINDING

Filling for Looms, Cones for Knitting, Tubes for Twisting, Warps, Braiders, Thread, Binder Twine, Rope and Electrical Coils

PARIS. MANCHESTER.
BOMBAY. SHANGHAI.
TOKIO. OSAKA

Cable Address
LEESON BOSTON

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY
PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS
BOSTON U.S.A.

was the scene of a big conflagration on the afternoon of March 16. The fire raged furiously for a little more than an hour, totally destroying some Tls. 100,000 of cotton, paper, grain and general cargo. All the cargoes in the locality described were burnt. The fire was caused by a coolie's careless disposal of a lighted cigarette.

In response to the request of the Shanghai Chinese merchants, who petitioned the government to enforce the communications surtaxes to raise further funds for flood relief, the Ministry of Communications, says a local news agency, has issued detailed regulations to govern the surtaxes on railway, telegraph, postal and inland water transport revenues. These regulations were promulgated on March 6, and the surtaxes will come into operation on April 24.

The Peking committee learns that Dr. John R. Mott, chairman of the World Student Christian Federation, will arrive in Peking on March 24. Travelling with Dr. Mott will be a number of other leaders of the Federation, including Dr. H. C. Rutgers of Holland, treasurer of the organization. The party plans to leave Mukden on March 23. Previous to the conference at Tsing Hua, April 4-9, a number of meetings have been scheduled in Peking.

Edwin S. Webster, senior member of the firm of Stone and Webster, is visiting in Peking The Technology Club of Peking gave an elaborate banquet on March 14 at the Naval Club in his honor. Daniel James Torrence, Peking representative of Siems Carey Railway and Canal Company, will entertain Mr. Webster and George Muhlfeld at tiffin at the Grand Hotel de Peking on Sunday noon. Mr Webster is a life member of the Massachusettes Institute of Technology, which is considered to be the greatest engineering school in America.

The Teachers' Association at Peking have made a further protest against the government mishandling their funds and demanded that the $220,000 promised monthly for the eight government schools be paid directly from the customs surplus so that they may be independent of the vacillations of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Communications. At a recent Cabinet meeting it was decided that the government schools should receive an additional $100,000 a month from the custom surplus upon the addition of the 5 percent tariff upon all imports, but no actual money is forthcoming.

Tung Kang, Minister of Justice, has been subject to a series of paid press attacks on account of his investigation of the corruption of the former officials in the Ministry of Finance. Some paid papers have accused Mr. Tung of acting as a smoke screen to cover the various intrigues of the President. Chang Hu in a statement given out two days ago stated: "there is not sufficient evidence to permit a legal warrant for my arrest." Minister Chang is now in Mukden receiving the protection of Marshal Chang Tso-ling. In the meantime, Minister Tung, according to the *Chung Mei* News Agency, has unearthed a few more irregularities and says he has the proof.

Peking, March 18, 1922.

News from Central China

Owing to a continual depreciation of cash currency in Hankow, the cash notes issued by the Provincial Specie Bank being excessively numerous, Chinese shops are considering the change of their prices from cash to dollar and cents basis. Several lines of business have already made the change without the approval of the authorities.

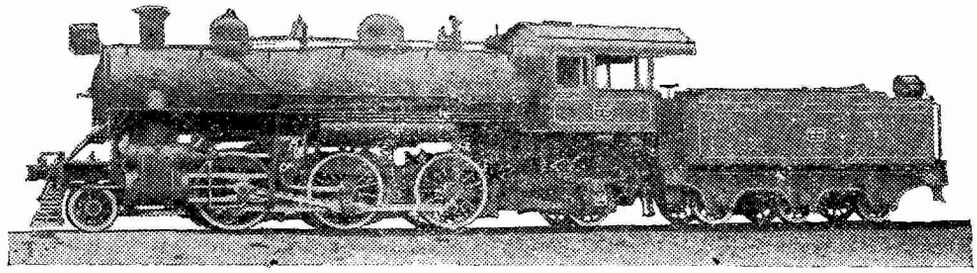
The Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Chungking, an important commercial port in the rich province of Szechuen, has proposed to the National Chamber of Commerce of China that protest should be lodged with diplomatic authorities at Peking against the establishment of foreign firms in inland cities not opened as treaty ports for foreigners.

The director-general of the Hankow Reconstruction Bureau, Tang Hsiang-ming, has returned from his recent trip to Peking where he helped the reception committee in welcoming Marshall Joffre. The news is current that he has secured the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce for issuing Hankow Reconstruction Loan bonds in Hankow.

The fourth annual meeting of the National Associated Chambers of Commerce of China will be held in Hankow this year. A preparation committee has been appointed by the

BALDWIN

Thirty Baldwin Locomotives Built & Delivered into China in Record Time



BUILT FOR THE PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY, CHINA

Gauge, 4'8½" Cylinders, 20" x 26". Working pressure, 170 pounds. Driving Wheels, diameter, 59". Total weight, 155,000 pounds. Total weight, engine and tender, 247,500 pounds. Tractive force at 85% of working pressure, 25,500 pounds. Fuel, coal. Service, Passenger and Freight.

ON March 30, 1921, the Peking-Hankow Railway ordered thirty Prairie (2-6-2) type locomotives, similar to ten built and delivered by these works in 1919.

The contract called for quick deliveries. Fifteen were to be finished in five and one-half months and the remaining fifteen one month later.

With our very complete facilities for purchasing the raw materials and fabricating all the parts, we were able to ship the 30 locomotives from our own docks on June 11. They were delivered at Hankow, September 4—JUST 5 MONTHS AND 5 DAYS AFTER RECEIPT OF ORDER.

Baldwin Service is World-wide, and is at the command of all the railways.

The BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

Cable Address: "Baldwin, Philadelphia"

Sale & Frazar, Ltd., Tokyo and New York
J. O. Feenstra, Bandoeng, Java, D. E. I.
C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., Honolulu, Hawaii
Newell & Co., Melbourne, Victoria

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., Shanghai and N. Y.
Phillips & Pike, Wellington, New Zealand
R. Towns & Co., Sydney, New South Wales
Leslie & Co., Perth, Western Australia

Pacific Commercial Co., Manila, P. I. and New York

LOCOMOTIVES

20-159

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Peking-Hankow Line

Chinese Government Railways

PASSING through China's most magnificient scenic regions, traversing the great plains ot Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of eastern Hupei province, the PEKING-HANKOW LINE—the most important of China's rail routes—enables tourists and travelers to obtain a glimpse of Old China.

The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communication with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accomodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(Through Express Service Only)

1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	STATIONS.	2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintitn ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

20-160

General Chamber of Commerce of Hankow to discuss in advance questions affecting trade in this center, as well as to appoint date and make other arrangements for holding the conference.

For the purpose of consolidating his military schemes and preparations, General Wu Pei-fu has engaged the services of two foreign experts in the manufacture of ammunitions, who are now inspecting the arsenals at Tehchow and Kunghsien. They will shortly visit the arsenal at Hanyang to investigate the possibility of manufacturing airplanes here.

In view of unsettled situation in the Hunan region, General Hsiao Yao-nan has left Wuchang for Yochow to see the defence arrangements there made by General Chang Fu-lai. Supplies of ammunitions have also been sent to Yochow from the Hanyang Arsenal, and several men-of-war of the second squadron of the China Navy are now patrolling the waters near Yochow.

With the view of investigating the present conditions and future possibilities for further construction work on the Canton-Hankow Railway, K. L. Kwan, director-general of the Han-Yueh-Chuen Railways, has been visiting that line from Peking since last Wednesday. He is inspecting the line in company with Mr. Wong, the new managing director of the Canton-Hankow line.

The first motor tractor, a Fordson tractor, disk harrow and gang ploughs, recently arrived in Hankow from America. They were ordered by Messrs. L. C. Gillespie and Son for a 13,000 acre farm in Honan for the cultivation of groundnuts. The farm for which this tractor has been brought is under the supervision of foreign trained agricultural experts and students.

Several Chinese organizations at Changsha have initiated the formation of an Internal Peace Promotion Society to accelerate peace between South and North China. More public organizations in Changsha are joining the movement. Telegraphic appeals for internal peace in China have already been wired to Canton and Peking urging them to sacrifice their differences and come to an early reconciliation.

The production of antimony in Hunan province has declined considerably during the past three years, according to Chinese mining engineers here. The amount of ore produced annually now is only about one-third of the figure of 1914. Only a few mines are operating at present, the two antimony districts in Hunan now being Sinhwa and Auhwa. Most of the antimony produced in Hunan is exported to America.

The four big stock and produce exchanges in Hankow have been urged by the authorities to amalgamate because of their recent failures in business. Tremendous losses have been sustained by all departments of the exchanges, except the cotton yarn business. A new exchange capitalized at $300,000 has been organized in the British Concession of Hankow, and its nature is being closely scrutinized by the public.

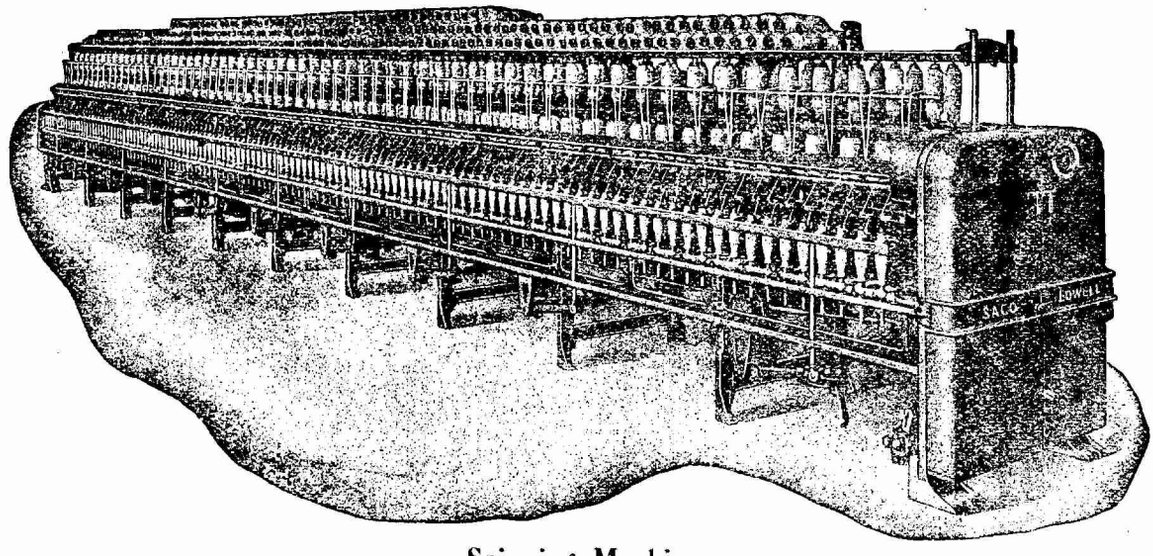
The establishment of a department of industries has been endorsed by the provincial government of Szechuen with the following program for promotion of industries:—To establish a steel plant in Chunking, an iron foundry for Chiking, to make full investigations and preparations for the installation of a water power plant in Chungking, and iron works for Luchow, a cement works and a cotton mill to be established in Chungking.

The Chinese postmen of the Wuhan cities under the Chinese Postal service, numbering over 200 men, have filed a petition with the Postal Commissioner at Hankow requesting an increase of wages. Their present wages range from $8 to $9 per month, and they point out that owing to the daily rise in the price of rice it is becoming increasingly difficult for them to make a living on the old basis of wages. The petition is not worded with any threat of a strike.

Men of the defunct Anfu Club are secretly assembling at a foreign concession in Hankow from various quarters, and their activities in this center are not yet known. It is reported that mission for coming to Hankow is chiefly concerned with political propaganda and intrigues designed to occasion another political upheaval involving possibly deep-rooted changes. Tuan Chi-jui has also sent his agents to Hankow presumably for consultation with other Anfu leaders.

A batch of Chang Tso-ling's emissaries have descended upon Hankow under the guise of merchants of a Chinese trading company. These men have come to Hankow to establish Chang Tso-ling's headquarters, or managing offices in Hankow, which has now become a military expediency in

COTTON MILL MACHINERY



Spinning Machine
manufactured by

Saco-Lowell Shops

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Agents in China

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

中華懋業銀行

Established by American and Chinese capitalists under special charter of the Government of China, April 12, 1919.

Authorized Capital *U. S. $10,000,000*
Paid-up Capital *U. S. $ 5,000,000*

Head Office: PEKING

Branches:

Hankow, Harbin, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Shihkiachwang, Tientsin, Tsinan.

Correspondents throughout the world, including the interior of China.

The Bank receives deposits; grants loans; issues drafts and makes telegraphic transfers; buys and sells foreign exchange; issues commercial and circular letters of credit; collects bills, checks and other documents; and does other general banking business.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 11A Nanking Road
Telephone Nos. Central 5841, 5842 & 5843.
E. KANN, *Manager*
SOOYII K. SHEN, *Assistant Manager*
LOUIS SHEN, *Assistant Manager*

The Ault & Wiborg China Co.

37 Canton Road
SHANGHAI

Factories & Headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

Established 1878

MANUFACTURERS OF

Printing & Lithographic Inks
Dry Colors
Aniline Dyes
Enamels, Paints & Varnishes
Typewriter Ribbons & Carbon Papers
Writing Fluids

DEALERS IN

Printing & Lithographic Machinery of every description
Papers of all kinds.
Headquarters in China for supplying every need of Lithographic or Printing shops
Foreign experts in all above lines will give you advice at anytime without obligation on your part.

Branch houses carrying stocks at Canton, Hongkong, Hankow, Tientsin and Manila.

20-161

International Banking Corporation

CAPITAL, SURPLUS, & UNDIVIDED PROFITS:
U. S. $14,000,000

OWNED BY THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Head Office: 60 Wall Street. New York
London Office: 36 BISHOPSGATE E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 PLACE TOLOZAN
San Francisco Office: 232 MONTGOMERY STREET

BRANCHES:

CHINA
SHANGHAI
PEKING
TIENTSIN
HANKOW
HARBIN
HONGKONG
CANTON

INDIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
RANGOON

JAPAN
YOKOHAMA
KOBE

JAVA
BATAVIA
SOURABAYA

PHILIPPINES
MANILA
CEBU

SPAIN
BARCELONA
MADRID

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
SINGAPORE

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
SANTO DOMINGO
SANCHEZ
SAN FRANCISCO de MACORIS
SAN PEDRO de MACORIS
SANTIAGO
PUERTO PLATA
BARAHONA
LA VEGA

PANAMA
PANAMA
COLON

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

ARGENTINA
BUENOS AIRES
ROSARIO

BELGIUM
ANTWERP
BRUSSELS

BRAZIL
PERNAMBUCO
RIO DE JANEIRO
SANTOS
SAO PAULO

CHILE
SANTIAGO
VALPARAISO

CUBA
HAVANA
AND 22 BRANCHES

ENGLAND
LONDON

ITALY
GENOA

PERU
LIMA

PORTO RICO
PONCE
SAN JUAN

RUSSIA
MOSCOW } Temporarily
PETROGRAD } Closed

URUGUAY
MONTEVIDEO

VENEZUELA
CARACAS

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposit in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

N. S. Marshall, *Manager.*
1A Kiukiang Road.
SHANGHAI

20-162

view of the grave importance now being attached to Hankow. They have secured a block of some thirteen houses in a foreign concession where they operate under the name of a trading firm.

A road construction scheme providing for 300 miles of macadamized road from Chengtu to Chungking as a better means of traveling and trading is now maturing under official auspices in Szechuen Province. This highway system will join together two leading ports of commercial importance of western China. It has also been proposed in the Provincial Assembly of Szechuen that a railway instead of a macadamized road should be constructed so that a permanent means of transportation may be established in West China.

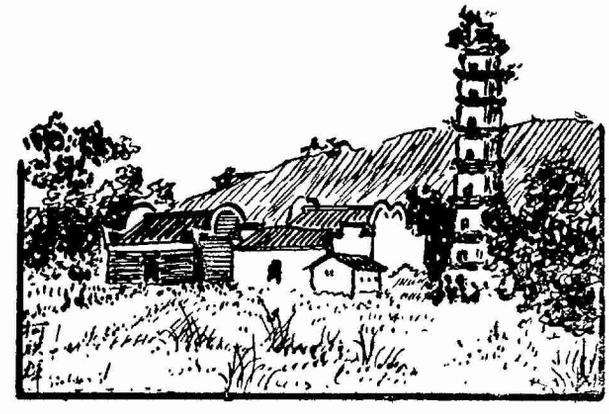
The director of the Hankow Telephone Administration was removed from office by order of General Wu Pei-fu in connection with the recent strike of telephone operators. The director of telegraphs at Hankow, one of Wu's favorites, has been appointed to succeed him, thus enabling General Wu to get access to the monthly receipts of telephone and telegraphs. The telephone director defied the authority of General Wu in dismissing him, arguing that he is an employe of the Ministry of Communications. He was finally discharged by force.

Chinese newspaper men, including publishers, editors and reporters of Hankow papers, met in the Hankow Y. M. C. A. today and formulated their plans for the organization of a Society of Journalism. It is stated in the prospectus that the purpose of the organization is to encourage the study of Chinese journalism as means to insure progress for men of this profession. Those present at the initiative meeting were chiefly newspaper reporters of Hankow and Wuchang. There are now fourteen Chinese daily newspapers and one English language paper in Hankow.

The governors of Wuchang have been instructed by General Wu Pei-fu to retain all revenues from Hupeh province for provincial expenditure instead of remitting same to Peking. The revenues concerned include salt gabelle fund and other incomes connected with foreign interests. General Wu has recently inspired vigorous protest from among his henchmen on the Yangtze River against Peking's attempt to secure a loan of $96,000,000 on the surplus of salt revenue. Telegrams of protest have been sent to Peking by Yangtze tuchuns and officials to voice Wu Pei-fu's dislike of the said loan.

Elaborate programs for the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Wuhan Y. M. C. A. are nearing completion. An executive committee has been formed consisting of Chen Chieh, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Hankow, Wei Lien-fang, former Commissioner of Finance of Hupeh, Dr. L. N. Chang, attorney and counselor-at-law, Tseng Wu-cho, manager of the Bank of Communications, and others. A list of honorary patrons has also been suggested to be composed of prominent Chinese and foreigners. After the celebration on March 20, a membership and financial campaign will be inaugurated. Fletcher Brockman, associate general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., International Committee, of North America, will be visiting Hankow from Peking in connection with his lecture tour to government students in Wuchang.

Hankow, March 11, 1922.



Week's News Summary

GENERAL

March 16. Strike situation in South Africa continues serious; methods used by striking men equal to times of war.—New York dispatch says Park Union Bank decides to liquidate and will be absorbed by Asia Banking Corporation, it being assumed that trade conditions in the Far East do not justify the continuance of business.—Washington reports that wheat is the leading American export of foods from United States during 1921, with cotton second.

March 17. Cairo report says the outcome of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations, a Sultanian rescript proclaims the independence of Egypt.——Peking report says Japanese will quit Shangtung by May 20.——Vancouver dispatch says Ataman Semenoff, Siberian Anti-Boshevik leader arrives and is being held until U. S. gives word.——Chicago report says fire occurs in down town district, damage estimated at $25,000,000.——The leaders of the opposing party to the Four Power Pact is to take final vote in Senate and the approval is now assured, according to Washington dispatch.——London dispatch says result of census taken shows as many armed men in Europe at present date as in 1913.

March 18. Report says Park Union Foreign Bank and Asia Banking Corporation will definitely amalgamate about April 1.——Peking report says Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to Cuba, at the Court of St. James, is enroute to Peking to take part in Cabinet reorganization.

March 19. Tokio dispatch says program for the arrival of the Prince of Wales is now outlined awaiting the Prince's arrival.——Canton report says Wu Ting-fang holds legations in China responsible for strife in China.——New York report says Norman Hapgood has been named editor of *Hearsts International*, formerly *Hearsts* magazine.

March 20. Johannesburg report says conditions are becoming calm with the Rand settling down.——Paris dispatch says the Senate has agreed to proposal to reduce navy.

March 21. Sir Auckland Geddes asserts that war in the Pacific was averted only by the Four Power Pact, in a speech at Los Angeles.——The South African Mine Strike is called off, due to balloting difficulties.——Manila dispatch says leading politicians of Philippines deem it advisable to send another mission to Washington at an early date.——

March 22. Washington dispatch says all United States troops on the Rhine will return to United States about July 1, the act being merely a continuation of the policy previously announced for the withdrawal of the troops.——Report from South Africa says General Smuts in a speech before the House of Assembly declares that strike situation was underestimated.——The situation in Ireland is again becoming tense, according to London report.

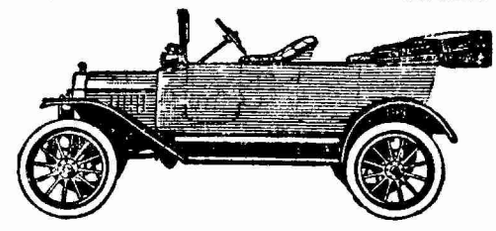
Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—Throughout this week the market displayed a steady tendency and closes at the net advance of Tls. 1.00 with a very firm undertone in the up-country buying markets. Whenever a recession took place, enough buying power appeared to absorb offerings and covering of contracts for short accounts. It is clearly evident at present that sentiment has become more divided and the active manipulation brought into play at times to depress prices, seem to indicate that opposition on the part of up-country holders has been aroused on the bull side and support required to bear the market has shown an absence of any natural weakness. In summing up the situation, we still contend that in looking at the question of supply and demand, the market points to a higher level of

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR
New Price
Standard 5 Passenger Touring
Tls. 1150
Equipped with electric starter and lighting.
HUDFORD MOTORS
601-603 THIBET ROAD
Phone: C—3804. SHANGHAI


The
Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.
Established 1908.

Capital	**$2,000,000.00**
Reserve Fund	**$133,316.00**
Undivided Profits	**$120,751.00**
Resources	**$11,000,000.00**

Head Office & Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Hankow, Haimon, & Lanchi.

Domestic Agencies:
Thruout CHINA at principal Cities.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Berlin, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodata, Seoul, Fusan & Hongkong.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.
Drafts issued and telegraphic transfers effected.
Commercial Credits established.
Loans and Credits granted on approved securities.
Interest allowed on Current, and Fixed Deposits in Pounds Sterlings, U. S. Dollars, Guilders, Yen, Taels, and Dollars according to arrangements.
Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.
Savings Deposits at 4% compound interest.

LI MING, *Manager.*

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Telephones: C.—3145, Manager's Office.
Telephones: C.—2147, General Office.
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK." SHANGHAI

Second Edition Now Ready

THE

CHINA YEAR BOOK

1921-2

Edited by H. G. W. Woodhead, C. B. E.

"Not only an excellent and most comprehensive book of reference, the valuable information and special articles that it contains render it almost a history of modern China." ***Morning Post.***

On sale at all the leading booksellers, or may be ordered through the offices of this Journal.

Order Now. The present issue will not be reprinted.

The Millard Pub. Co.

4 Avenue Edward VII

SHANGHAI

ALWAYS LEADING

in introducing modern publicity mediums adapted to China, we have inaugurated STREET SCREEN ADS which flash your sales message out of the sky to millions of your prospective customers.

The first screen is located on the top of a three story building and commands a view of the platforms of the Shanghai and Nanking Railway Station at Shanghai, and surrounding district. For further particulars as to this

IDEAL MEDIUM

apply to

THE ORIENTAL PRESS

ADVERTISING DEPT.

113 Avenue Edward VII.

20-164

prices, unless the outlook should be changed materially by startling and untoward developments in regard to the world's industrial situation. As to the China staple, the near future hinges on the development in Mid-Americans and Indian cotton coupled with the attitude of up-country holders. The latter for the present, seem determined to hold out for higher prices. Meanwhile, as to the immediate future, it is quite likely that a slight reaction may take place, but we hardly think it will arouse any fresh bear speculative enthusiasm. We must not overlook the fact that Bears are not having a very pleasant experience to date in covering their short sales and are contenting with themselves with the hope that within the next three weeks the farmers will have to realise cash in order to defray expenses for their Ching-Ming Holidays. With the chances that any bulge will bring out more liquidations in Spots and Futures, the fact remains that we have been running up against a phenomenally light movement of cotton from the interior markets and we are averse to advising our friends to follow decline of any consequences.

Yarn —The market has been quite firm during the past week, and prices advanced some three to four taels from last week's level. At the close the market seemed to be in favor of steady prices. Business done between mills and dealers are as follows :—

Heng Foong Mill sold 1,000 bales Cloudy Stork 16's @ Tls. 147¼ April/May delivery.

Pao Yik Mill sold 1,000 bales Globe 20's @ Tls. 172.00 and 16's @ Tls. 152.00 March/April delivery.

Dah Foong Mill sold 300 bales Air-Ship 14's @ Tls. 150.00 Spot.

Ching Tai Mill sold 300 bales Hoong Fu 14's @ Tls. 148.00 Spot.

New business for export, some 6,000 to 7,000 bales in all of 20's, 16's, 14's and 10's has been recorded. Deliveries continue very good and the undertone of the market is very healthy.

Liverpool, March 16, 1922.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot	10.58	Pence
„ „ May	10.26	„
„ „ July	10.14	„

Market :—*Steady.*

New York, March, 16, 1922.

New York Market:—

May	17.93	Cents
July	17.34	„
October	16.90	„
December	16.75	„
January	16.60	„
Spot	18.40	„

Market :—*Steady.*

Bombay, March, 16, 1922.

Bombay Market :—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps. 437	per Khandy,
Fully Good Bengal, March	„ 339	„ „
Fine Oomra, March	„ 368	„ „

Market :—*Firm.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow	Tls. 34.50	
Shanghai	„ 31.50	
„ M-ginned,	„ 31.50	
Taichong	„ 33.50	

Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

The American Stock Market

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce has received the following telegraphic quotations, dated New York, March 14, 1922.

American Stocks

Liberty Bonds	3rd	4½'s	1928	98.70
Victory Bonds		4¾'s	1922-23	100.80
American Telephone and Telegraph Convertible		6's	1925	115 00
Standard Oil Co. of New York		7's	1931	106¼
New York City		4¼	1965	104½
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. Common				14.00
Pacific Development Corporation Stock				7.00

Weekly Silk Market Report

China Steam Filatures: There is very little change in this market since our last report. A little business has been done with Europe on the basis of Taels 1330 for Double Eagle X-1, 11/13. America remains quiet with no demand.

Tsatlees: Remain unaltered.

Tussahs: A few bales changed hands for Europe at Taels 725 for Best Chops. Market is quiet, only a few Exporters asking for firm offers, which, however, are difficult to obtain.

The following purchases have been reported during the week;

20 B/s	China Steam Filature	Double Deer	13/15	1-2	Tls. 1360
10 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Double Deer	11/13	1-2	,, 1400
10 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Anchor	13/15	X-1	,, 1340
10 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Sun Stork	12/22	X-1	,, 1320
10 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Sun Eagle	12/22	X-1	,, 1320
10 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Double Pigeon	12/22	X-1	,, 1320
10 ,,	,, ,, ,,	T. F.	12/22	X-1	,, 1270
20 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Eagle Bell	13/15	X-1	,, 1340
10 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Mulberry Tree	9/11	X-1	,, 1320
20 ,,	,, ,, ,,	T. S.	12/22	X-1	,, 1260
10 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Arbutus	9/11	X-1	,, 1307
10 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Snow Hill Pagoda	11/13	1-2	,, 1290
10 ,,	,, ,, ,,	C. Y. C.	11/13	X-1	,, 1320
10 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Beauty	13/15	X-1	,, 1315
10 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Moon Rabbit	13/15	1	,, 1260
30 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Double Eagle	11/13	X-1	,, 1330
10 ,,	Meinchow Steam Filature	Dragon Horse		1	,, 1120
20 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Monster & Book		1	,, 1100
10 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Cloud Stork		1	,, 1100
10 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Rising Sun		1	,, 1100
10 ,,	Tussah Filatures	Sun Pagoda	8 Cocoon	1-2	,, 725

Shipment up to March 14, 1922.

	Season 1921/1922	Season 1920/1921
White Steam Filatures	19597 B/s	15926 B/s
Yellow Steam Filatures.	6318 ,,	455 ,,
White Silks.....	6853 ,,	7155 ,,
Yellow Silks.....	10545 ,,	8931 ,,
Tussahs.....	,,	,,

Yokohama: Quotations are as follows;—

Kansai Double Extra A	at Yen 1840
,, ,, ,, B .. .. .. ,, ,,	1820
,, Extra .. .. ,, ,,	1750
,, Extra O. P. C. 20/22 .. .. ,, ,,	1740
,, Best No. 1 to Extra.. .. .. ,, ,,	1730
,, Best No. 1 .. .. ,, ,,	1720
,, No. 1 .. .. ,, ,,	1700
Shinshiu No. 1 Superior .. .. .. ,, ,,	1690
Yellow Double Extra A 13715 .. .. ,, ,,	1810
Yellow Extra 20/22 .. .. ,, ..	1730

There is a moderate demand, chiefly for low grades. The stock is about 11,500 Bales.

Shipments

Season 1921/1922	(July 1st to March 8th 1922)	185,000 B/s
,, 1920/1921	,,	80,000 ,,
,, 1919/1920	,,	189,000 ,,

Canton, February 28, 1922.

Market Transactions during the last fortnight amounted to about 900 Bales for America and approximately 300 Bales for Lyons; which, in view of the reduced stocks, might be termed a satisfactory tournover.—Holders made further price-concessions for New Styles whilst for longreels they were able to maintain prices fairly well. The demand from Lyons has been a trifle better these last days; though at rather low limits.—Generally speaking American buyers continue to hold back,

The outstanding feature, during the period under report was the sharp decline in exchange rates; which, of course made buyers all the more reluctant.

Shipments

Season 1921/1922	(May 1st to February 28th 1922)	38,000 B/s
,, 1920/1921	,,	18,000 ,,
,, 1919/1920	,,	34,000 ,,

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, March 22nd, 1922.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows :—

Exchange :—Bar Silver in London is quoted at the same price as on this day last week, namely 33½d. pence per oz. The New York price at 64½ cents is 1⅜ cents higher.

Our T/T rate on London remained unchanged at 3/2 till yesterday when it was raised to 3/2⅛, business however has been done as high as 3/3¹⁄₁₆.

Throughout the week the tone of the market has ruled very firm, caused by sales of gold currencies by our local speculators, who now hold a large oversold position, augmented by a desire on the part of certain banks to sell T/T remittances, particularly for near delivery, Silver advices continue to show little strength, and unless the export trade greatly improves it is a question whether present rates can long be maintained. A weaker tone prevails at the close.

Sycee and Bar Silver..... Tls. 33,339,000 a decrease of Tls. 920,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars .. $ 32,120,000 an increase of $ 1,800,000.
Estimated value in Tls. 56,465,000 as against Tls. 68,029,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for Feb.	Thurs. March 16	Friday March 17	Sat. March 18	Mon. Mar. 20	Tuesday March 21	Wed. March. 22
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/3.587	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2 3/2⅛	3/2½
D/Dtts. ,,	—	3/2¼	3/2¼	3/2¼	3/2¼	3/2¼ 3/2⅜	3/2⅜
4m/s ,,	—	3/2⅛	3/2⅛	3/2⅛	3/2½	3/2⅛ 3/3	3/3
T/T India	253.728	246	246	248	248	248 251½	251½
T/T France	826.304	770	770	770	770	770 785	785
T/T N. Y.	71.837	68½	68¾	69¼	69¾	69½ 70¼	70¼
T/T H'kong	74.880	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½ 75½	75½
T/T Japan	65.956	70	69¾	69¼	68¾	68¼ 67 ¼	67¼
T/T Batavia	193.685	186½	186½	187	187	188 190½	190½
T/T Straits	70.043	73	73	73	73	73 72	72
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/6.587	3/4⅛	3/4⅛	3/4⅛	3/4⅛	3/4⅛ 3/5	3/5
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/4⅜	3/4⅜	3/4⅜	3/4⅜	3/4⅜3/5¼	3/5¼
6m/s ,, ,,	3/7.837	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5 3/5½	3/5½
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	926.304	820	820	820	820	820 835	835
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	78.837	72⅜	72⅜	73¼	73⅜	73⅛ 74¼	74¼
4m/s ,, Docs	—	73¼	73¼	74⅛	74¼	74 74⅜	74⅜

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	March 16	March 17	March 18	March 20	March 21	March. 22
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	33⅛	33¼	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33¼
	G. $. 63⅝	G. $. 64⅛	G. $. 64⅜	G. $. 64⅛	G $. 64¼	G. $. 64⅛
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 331⁸⁰	Tls. 331³⁰	Tls. 330³⁰	Tls. 324⁰⁰	Tls. 325⁰⁰	Tls. 326⁰⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.525	72.575	72.55	72.575	72.525	72.4875
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	1½%	2%	1½%	2%	1½%	2%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount		4½%	London on Paris T/T 48.75
Bank of France rate of discount		5%	London on Germany T/T 1264
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s.	3⅝%	New York on London T/T 438¾
,, ,,	4 m/s.	3⅝%	Bombay on London T/T 1/3 5/16
,, ,,	6 m/s.	3⅝%	Hongkong on ,, T/T 2/5½
			Yokohama ,, ,, T/T 2/2⅜

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Friday, February 24, to March 3, 1922)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mi.le—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Jan. Tael 1.20 equal Gold $1)

S. S. West Kader, from U. S. A., February 4.

Cheese	Pls.	34
Bedsteads	Pcs.	264
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn...	Sup. ft.	953,759

S. S. Keiko Maru, from U. S. A., February 3.

Bicycles	Pcs.	6
Oil, Lubricating	Galls	3,179
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	52,245

S. S. Fushimi Maru, February 14.

To Seattle.		
Groundnuts, in Shell	Pls.	84
Oil, Wood	,,	2,551
To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 5 ...	Pls.	4.95
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports Bls. 25 ..	Pls.	25.03

S. S. Golden State, from U. S. A., February 6.

Iron Bar Ends	Pls.	768
Iron Pipes	,,	11
Iron Cart Tires, Old	,,	168
Iron Shaftings	,,	180
Iron Unclassed	,,	167
Lead, Pipes	,,	42
Lead Sheets	,,	52
Asparagus, Canned	,,	21
Bones, Cow	,,	150
Lime, Chloride of	,,	252
Fruits Canned	,,	27
Fruits, Dried	,,	57
Ink, Printing	,,	350
Leather, Sole	,,	114
Milk, Evaporated	,,	427
Oranges, Fresh	,,	18
Paper, Common, Printing	,,	38
Paper, Unclassed	,,	273
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls	85,357
Motor-cars	Pcs.	5
Lemons, Fresh	,,	125,250
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk.Tls.	369,311

S. S. Sutton Hall, from U. S. A., February 4.

Iron, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	Pls.	82
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	2
Typewriters	Pcs.	23
Cigarettes	Mille	50,000
Turpentine Mineral	Galls.	100

S. S. Mandasan Maru, from U. S. A., Feb. 7.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	33,567
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn ...	Supt. ft.	109,871

S. S. Tenyo Maru, February 16.

To Chicago.		
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 30.	Pls.	29 64
To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 15.	Pls.	15.31
Yellow, other Ports, Bls. 10	,,	10.13
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 38..	Pls.	38.00
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	28.45
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	375
Wool, Sheep's	,,	1,945
Skins, Kid	Pcs.	29,518
Skins, Marmot	,,	48,831
To San Francisco.		
Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	52
Wool, Sheep's	,,	590
Carpets	Pcs.	115

S. S. Montgomery City, from U. S. A., Feb 8.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 1,961	Pls.	7,122

S. S. China, February 18.

To Kansas City.		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	129
To Honolulu.		
Canned Meats	Doz.	278
Canned Fish	,,	16
Umbrellas, Paper	Pcs.	100
To New York.		
Carpets	Pcs.	17
To San Francisco.		
Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	1.23
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	22.80
Chinaware, Fine	,,	4
Rugs	Pas.	15

S. S. Monteagle, February 18.

To Baltimore.		
Straw Braid, White	Pls.	17
To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 10 ..	Pls.	10 05
Chinaware, Coarse	,,	262
Chinaware, Fine	,,	156
Straw Braid, Mottled	Pls	8
Straw Braid, White	,,	113
Skins, Marmot	Pcs.	71,685
Skins, Fox	,,	500
Skins, Lamb	,,	6,100
Skins, Goat, Tanned	,,	512
Foreign Goods.		
Skins, Chamois	Pcs.	202

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS

Complete equipment for special purposes.

MINING-CONTRACTORS-PLANTATIONS

We manufacture everything in railway materials and our Engineering Department will be pleased to give you any technical information for your requirements.

KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

U. S. P. O. Box 705 : : China Office : : No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai

20-166

New Books and Publications

More Quotations on China

China's Place in the Sun, by Stanley High. New York: The MacMillan Company: 1922.

SOME two weeks ago there appeared in the *Review* a somewhat ironically humorous article on *How to Write on China*, by Patrick John Moran. Mr. Moran like many of the other residents of China indicated that he was more or less "fed up" with works on the "most ancient of the older countries of the world and the most inexperienced of the new," composed largely of references and quotations with little original material from the hand of the author. The reading public of the world is being imposed upon by pseudo-experts, he believed, and the writers of "three-week" books on China.

Despite the fact the Mr. High most heartily recommends the reading of the *Weekly Review of the Far East*, a most commendable thing, and substantiates his view by numerous quotations, his work is of little value either in China or elsewhere. His publishers say: "This is a concise account of China's situation today, with especial reference to this country (the United States). It has been written for the average American reader, who will find it a helpful survey of present commercial, industrial, and religious conditions in China. It should serve admirably as an introduction to a study of the current problems of the great Far Eastern Republic." No doubt this was written in good faith but one begins to look with suspicion on the "average American reader" for whom it was written. The last sentence is undoubtedly true for Mr. High introduces us to a large number of publications, persons and works on China all of which are linked together, not any too skillfully, to compose his work. There are some original passages but these are of comparatively little importance. The reader is introduced to: first an introduction by Paul S. Reinsch, former American Minister to China, and then successively to Gibbons, *New Map of Asia*, Bashford's, *China—an Interpretation*, Dr. Arthur Judson Brown, Issac Marcosson, *the Weekly Review of the Far East*, the *Chinese Recorder*, William Howard Taft, Julean Arnold and his *Commercial Handbook of China*, the *World Outlook*, the *Trans-Pacific*, Upton Close, Reginal Wheeler and his *China and the World War*, *Harpers*, Walter B. Pitkin, and so on *ad infinitum*.

Mr. High is a young man, who spent some six months or more traveling in China and was no doubt deeply impressed as most of us are. More of us who have anything of the journalistic flair also want to tell the world about the present conditions and the future possibilities of China—but there are ways and ways. The use of quotations and footnotes is not basically a dangerous thing but to the young writer a pitfall to be cautiously skirted.

China's Place in the Sun might have had more of a place had its treatment been different. We have in mind a small volume called *What Japan Thinks*, by K. K. Kawakami, the Japanese journalist who occupied so much space in the American press during the recent Conference. Mr. Kawakami merely assembles and edits a number of articles by various leading men of Japan on various subjects and announces that this is his intention. Mr. High, however, makes the mistake of placing his name on the frontispiece as the author of the work. How much better it would have been both for himself and his readers had he added, "a Compilation of Opinions with Interpretations by the Compiler, Stanley High."

It is really astonishing how few standard works there are on China and it would be interesting to have the viewpoint of some of the more prominent Sinologues on this question. Incidentally, it would enable the young writer, according to Mr. Moran's viewpoint, to obtain his material without making inquiries of any great number of people.

There is perhaps a real need for an introduction to China and its affairs on the part of the American people but this introduction should come through more highly informed and less amateurish channels than that of Mr. High's book.

J. W. K.

"The future of Europe is bound up with Asia. . . ."
TO BE WELL INFORMED READ
THE ASIATIC REVIEW
(Founded 1886)
"An excellent April number." *Morning Post.* "Abundant fare is here provided." *Times.*
Five Shillings. Published Quarterly. $1 per annum.
Articles have been contributed recently on the Far East by:—Professor E. H. Parker, Dr. Inazo Nitobe, Mr. Michizo Masuda, etc., etc.
Every phase of Asiatic life is discussed in the Asiatic Review.
Proceedings of the East India Association.
Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia.
ARCHAEOLGOGICAL SECTION—LITERARY SUPPLEMENT—NEW COMMERCIAL SECTION
Publishers: EAST AND WEST, LIMITED, 3 Victoria Street London, S. W. 1.
Agents for the Far East: Kelly & Walsh; Maruzen & Co.

GRAND HOTEL KALEE
Cable Address "Kalee," Shanghai
130 Rooms, each with private bath.
Best Cuisine in Shanghai.
Commodious lounge, reception rooms, etc.
When in Shanghai Stop at the
GRAND HOTEL KALEE
Centrally located at Kiangse and Kiukiang Roads
SHANGHAI
A. MILDNER, *Manager.*

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

DONALD ROBERTS, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found be to adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

1. Disarmament a Reality?

Read the editorial on this topic on pp. 81-82.

Questions. 1. What concrete steps taken at the recent Washington Conference towards disarmament? 2. Did these include any agreement about the reduction of land forces? 3. What action is now being taken by the American and British governments in regard to military forces in those countries? 4. Does this action indicate a definite permanent policy in a right direction? 5. Is it right to conclude, from the facts stated, that Japan's policy at present is of a different sort? 6. In what part of China have American troops been stationed in accordance with the Boxer Settlement? What is now the proposed policy of the United States in regard to them? 7. How does China's standing army compare with the standing armies of other nations? 8. What is the most important aspect of military conditions in China?

2. America in the Pacific.

Read the extract of President Harding's address, on pp.83-84, and the article on pp. 84-86.

Questions. 1. What are the various oversea possessions of the United States? 2. What period is spoken of as the "Golden Age" of American commercial development on the Pacific Ocean? When did this period close? 3. What were the chief imports that China received through American shipping in this early period? 4. How long a time was taken, in the days of sailing ships, for a voyage from Boston to Canton? 5. What routes did these ships take? (Refer to a map of the world) 6. What seaport of the west coast of America became the chief center for America's Pacific trade? 7. Where did foreign merchants in China reside in the earliest trading days? 8. Who were the "Hong Merchants"? 9. Who was Houqua and what is told of him? 9. Were all the foreign traders equally responsible for the Opium trade with China? What is said about Oliphant and Company?

2. Domestic Affairs

1. The Appointment of Dr. C. T. Wang

Read the editorial on p.82.

Questions. 1. To what office and for what purpose has the recent appointment of Dr. C. T. Wang been made? 2. What qualifications of past experience and of fitness does Dr. Wang have, to undertake this duty? 3. What are the first steps Dr. Wang thinks necessary to take in regard to this matter? 4. Is the question one which is essentially national or essentially provincial in its nature? 5. What will be the chief difficulties with which Dr. Wang will have to contend?

2. Labor Strikes in China.

Read the article on pp.87-88.

Questions. 1. Where have the strikes which are mentioned in the article taken place, and how recently? 2. Was the recent settlement of the Hongkong seamen's strike a triumph for the strikers? 3. What can be done most successfully to avoid strikes? Name examples of a kind to illustrate your answer. 4. Does the government in China ever intervene to settle strikes? Is it desirable that the government should so intervene? 5. How considerably has the cost of living increased in China in the past few years? 6. In what respects are labor conditions in China becoming more and more like conditions in other countries? 7. What is the relation which the labor union bears to the guild in China? Will a time come when the labor union will replace the Chinese guild? 8. Studying the tabulated list of strikes on p.88, what conclusions can be drawn as to (a) the average duration of the strikes mentioned, and (b) the amount of success and failure of the strikers. 9. *Turn to pages 98, 102* and read the discussion of this subject of labor by Miss W. T. Zung, who has just recently returned from the International Congress of Working Women which met in Switzerland. What convictions are left in your mind after reading this?

3. The Political Situation in China.

Read the news items of pp. 92-93.

Questions. 1. What is the most recent development in the relations of the military leaders of the North and the Cantonese government? 2. Who is Mr. C. C. Wu and on what duty has he been recently engaged? 3. What are the four forces mentioned by Mr. Eugene Chen as having a determining influence in political events in China at the present time? 4. Is there an irreconcilable difference between the aims of General Wu Pei-fu and of Dr. Sun Yat-sen? 5. How is the situation that exists at present to be remedied? 6. Does Dr. Sun seriously intend to invade the central Yangtze valley in an Anti-Northern campaign? 7. What is the chief importance of the central provinces in the political situation?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. Economic and Financial Conditions during February

Read the article with this title that begins on p. 89. Note that the questions are arranged under different headings. This is done for convenience of reference.

Questions:

Trade and Exchange:

1. Explain how the present political uncertainty is having an effect upon trade. 2. The report states a belief that the present year will be a good one in Chinese trade. Upon what is this opinion based? 3. What is the present difficulty in the trade in hair nets? What opinion is expressed as to the future? 4. What happened to the price if silver during the month of February? 5. Explain why the drop in the price of silver was less as expressed in English money than as expressed in American money? How does the report explain this fact? 6. What information is given as to the plans of the Hangchow mint? 7. If the Canton mint made a profit of 6 million dollars in 1921, did this represent a loss to others? To whom?

Public Finance:

1. What was the net revenue of the Salt Administration in 1921? 2. How much of this was turned over to the Chinese government? 3. What use was made of the rest? 4. What is meant by "liquidation"? 4. What was the purpose of the proposed 96 million dollar loan? 5. What was to be the security for it? 6. Notice the loans that, we are told, are in suspense. They are in six different kinds of currency. Very few are loans by foreigners. How do you explain the fact that loans from a Chinese bank to the Chinese government are in terms of francs or yen instead of being in Chinese dollars? 7. What reason is given for the inability of the government to meet the charges on the Railway Car Loan of 1920. What effect is this likely to have upon further loans from the Chinese banking group? 8. What is the present price of bonds of the Reorganization Loan of 1913? Why are there many purchasers of these bonds at the present time? 9. How does it happen that the Chinese government is able to pay the large loan of 1913 and is unable to pay the smaller loan of 1920? 10. Do you think wine and tobacco should be heavily taxed? What is the present tax upon them?

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.

MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of *The Weekly Review* may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

March 18, 1922, Cause No. 1665, U. S. v. Schlobohm; plea of guilty.

„ 18, „ „ „ 1666, U. S. v. Waite; testimony taken of defendant.

„ 18, „ „ „ 1667, U. S. v. Honigsberg; adjourned until March 25th.

„ 18, „ „ „ 1668, U. S. v. Armstrong; testimony taken of Dee, Ritters, complainant and defendant.

Judgments and Orders:

(By the Commissioner)

March 18, 1922, Cause No. 753, Re Estate of Amy Bell; distribution ordered.

„ 18, „ „ „ 1665, U. S. v. Schlobohm; fine of Mex. $3.00.

„ 18, „ „ „ 1666, U. S. v. Waite; dismissed with caution.

„ 18, „ „ „ 1668, U. S. v. Armstrong: fine of $50.00 and two days in American Jail.

Miscellaneous Filings:

March 15, 1922, Cause No. 1662, Chen Ching Chee v. Andrews & George; petition.

„ 15, „ „ „ 1663, Giesel & Co. et al. to adjudicate Reid's Ltd. Inc.; petition.

„ 16, „ „ „ 1662, Chen Ching Chee v. Andrews & George; summons to answer issued.

„ 16, „ „ „ 1509, U. S. v. Roth; bond.

„ 17, „ „ „ 1663, Giesel & Co. et al. to adjudicate Reid's Ltd. Inc.; summons to answer issued; marshal's return of summons to answer.

„ 17, „ „ „ 1627, Haskins & Sells v. Frank F. Bowe and Frank F. Bowe & Co.; writ of execution issued.

„ 17, „ „ „ 1591, Hall & Holtz, Ltd. v. Kosel; writ of execution issued.

„ 17, „ „ „ 1623, Fletcher v. Greenstone; motion; writ of execution issued.

„ 17, „ „ „ 1665, U. S. v. F. W. Schlobohm; complaint.

„ 17, „ „ „ 1666, U. S. v. E. B. Waite; complaint.

„ 17, „ „ „ 1667, U. S. v. H. S. Honigsberg; complaint.

„ 17, „ „ „ 1664, In re guardianship of Maureen Patricia Flynn, a minor; petition; order; oath of guardian; bond of guardian; letters of guardianship.

„ 18, „ „ „ 1661, Irons v. Tenney; marshal's return of summons to answer.

„ 18, „ „ „ 1662, Chen Ching Chee v. Andrews & George; marshal's return of summons to answer.

„ 18, „ „ „ 1668, U. S. v. Armstrong; complaint; judgment; notice of appeal; order; bond.

„ 18, „ „ „ 1632, Central Garage Co. v. Charles Chu; stipulation; order.

„ 18, „ „ „ 1647, Central Garage Co. v. Charles Chu; stipulation; order.

„ 18, „ „ „ 1655, U. S. v. Hughes; order.

„ 18, „ „ „ 1656, U. S. v. Swenson; order.

„ 18, „ „ „ 1657, U. S. v. Higgins; order.

„ 18, „ „ „ 1658, U. S. v. Roos; order.

„ 18, „ „ „ 1659, U. S. v. Scott; order.

„ 18, „ „ „ 1660, U. S. v. Peterson; order.

„ 18, „ „ „ 1661, Irons v. Tenney; motion; order.

„ 18, „ „ „ 1665, U. S. v. Schlobohm; order.

„ 18, „ „ „ 1666, U. S. v. Waite; order.

„ 20, „ „ „ 753, In re Estate of Amy Bell; petitions for partial distribution; stipulation; decree of partial distribution.

„ 20, „ „ „ The Eastern Hide & Leather Co. Inc.; articles of incorporation.

„ 21, „ „ „ 1668, U.S.v. Armstrong; dismissal of Appeal; motion for remission of sentence; notice of motion.

„ 22, „ „ „ 753, In re Estate of Amy Bell; receipts.

„ 22, „ „ „ 1639, U. S. v. Roth; subpoena issued; marshal's return of subpoena.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Miss Keely, & Party, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Emery; S. G. Wilcox; C. R. Cox, Hankow; E. M. Harman, Nanking; C. L. Conrady, Nanking; N. L. Smith, Nanking; G. Haradi, Hankow; R. T. McCoy, Tientsin; E. E. Nathan, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith, Soochow; Mr. and Mrs. Caffert, Soochow; Mr. and Mrs. Soloman, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, New York; A. L. Maas, New York; C. T. Raines, Hongkong; C. M. McDonald, Hongkong; Mayor and Mrs. McCrindle, Peking; E. Norden, New York; J. A. Skelly, New York; E. H. Newton, Tientsin; G. C. Dew, Montreal; Miss Dixon, Chicago; Wm. C. Zulback, New York; H. Bekkers, New York; H. J. Albrecht, New York; G. C. Skinner, Yokohama; Major and Mrs. Q. Spencer, England; Miss Carter, Mr. Carter; Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Hall, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Hansen, Yokohama.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Adamson; M. Alkazin; R. R. Arlt; Mrs. J. W. Baldwin; Miss Belbin; Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Benson; Mr. and Mrs. H. Bridges; G. H. Brooke; A. Birchall; W. Bernard; Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Blackburn; G. Bowack; W. H. Bratten; Mrs. M. Breaker; E. Chen; Mrs. A. A. Crawford; J. S. Damazio; P. J. Davie; H. W. Dean; Mrs. Fewkes; A. Forward; Felluzean; C. H. Clark; O. B. Grainsborough; J. H. Grant; M. Gell; Miss Goodfellow; S. Guttas; Mr. and Mrs. Gaudin; N. S. Gastton; Mr. and Mrs. Harvie; Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Hausheer; Miss E. Hausheer; P. Hiatt; Mrs. W. W. Houfe; I. Hymanson; F. E. Hamel; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Howe; Lt. R. C. Hannah; T. H. Henriques; Lady Huntington; I. Joseph; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Joseph; S. G. Kirkland; L. A. Levy; A. Lafuente; Mr. and Mrs. Kosloff; A. M. Lowe; H. Lewin; J. Lehman; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Mills; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Marshall; W. A. Lian; Dr. P. Martin; Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Miles; S. F. Mortimer; Mrs. Massebouef; D. C. MaCloskie; C. Nopper; Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Pate; F. G. Prescott; W. Rohd; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Robjohn; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Romar; F. E. Ritter; P. J. Reilly; Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Ren; Mr. and Mrs. O. N. Roberts; D. S. Somekh; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Seth; E. E. Selph; Mr. and Mrs. E. Shellim; Mrs. F. A. Stigmiller; Shireff; E. Shulman; R. Studd; J. Stavers; D. G. Talbot; A. Whyte; Mr. and Mrs. T. C. White; Miss H. C. Wilson; F. W. Watson; Miss L. M. Wilkinson; S. S. Young; Mrs. and Miss Warmington.

中國留美學生月報

THE

CHINESE STUDENTS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED FROM NOVEMBER TO JUNE, INCLUSIVE, BY

The Chinese Students' Alliance in U. S. A.

Gives TRUE INFORMATION *and* GENUINE OPINION *of Young China.*

Introductory Offer

The Monthly sells for 30 cents a copy and $2.00 a year. We are offering it at an annual rate of **$1.50** (U. S. Currency) to new subscribers.

Send the coupon with remittance now.

THE CHINESE STUDENTS' MONTHLY,
2518 Maryland Avenue, BALTIMORE, Md., U.S.A.

Enclosed find $1.50 for my annual subscription to the Monthly beginning from.....192....

Name.....

Address.....

20-170